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Carnegie Hero Fund Commission

January 31st, 1915

THE EIGHTH PUBLICATION

OF THE

CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION

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IT CONTAINS THE PLAN AND SCOPE OF THE CARNEGIE HERO FUND AND RÉSUMÉS OF ALL THE ACTS THAT HAVE BEEN RECOGNIZED DURING THE PAST YEAR AND GIVES THE AWARD MADE IN EACH CASE; ALSO THE NAMES OF ALL PERSONS WHOSE ACTS HAVE BEEN RECOGNIZED SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FUND TO JANUARY 31ST. 1915, ETC.

THE COMMISSION INVITES THE PUBLIC TO FAMILIARIZE ITSELF WITH THE WORK OF THE FUND AND TO REPORT TO THE COMMISSION CASES THOUGHT TO BE WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE FUND. ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO F. M. WILMOT, MANAGER, CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION, OLIVER BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.



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CARNEGIE MEDAL



OBVERSE



REVERSE

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission

CREATED BY

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Established April 15th, 1904

OFFICE

Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1915

"I do not expect to stimulate or create heroism by this fund, knowing well that heroic action is impulsive; but I do believe that, if the hero is injured in his bold attempt to serve or save his fellows, he and those dependent upon him should not suffer pecuniarily thereby."

—Andrew Carnegie.

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Carnegie Hero Fund Commission

1915

OFFICERS

Chas. L. Taylor, *President*
W. J. Holland, *Vice President* J. H. Reed, *Treasurer*
F. M. Wilmot, *Secretary and Manager*
C. B. Ebersol, S. E. Weir,
Assistant Manager *Assistant Treasurer*

MEMBERS

Wm. L. Abbott	W. J. Holland
Taylor Allderdice	H. H. McClintic
Thomas S. Arbuthnot	Thomas Morrison
Edward M. Bigelow	F. C. Perkins
W. W. Blackburn	H. K. Porter
Jos. Buffington	J. H. Reed
A. C. Dinkey	W. L. Scaife
Ralph M. Dravo	W. H. Stevenson
R. A. Franks	Chas. L. Taylor
W. N. Frew	F. M. Wilmot

FORMER MEMBERS

Edwin H. Anderson, resigned January 18th, 1905
William Scott, died February 27th, 1906
C. C. Mellor, { Resigned October 17th, 1906
 { Died April 2nd, 1909
Jno. B. Jackson, { Resigned October 18th, 1907
 { Died October 31st, 1908
Robt. Pitcairn, died July 25th, 1909
Thos. N. Miller, died December 16th, 1911
Albert J. Barr, died February 24th, 1912
Thos. Lynch, died December 29th, 1914

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission

DEED OF TRUST

To the Hero Fund Commission:

GENTLEMEN:—We live in an heroic age. Not seldom are we thrilled by deeds of heroism where men or women are injured or lose their lives in attempting to preserve or rescue their fellows; such the heroes of civilization. The heroes of barbarism maimed or killed theirs.

I have long felt that the heroes and those dependent upon them should be freed from pecuniary cares resulting from their heroism, and, as a fund for this purpose, I have transferred to the Commission five million dollars of First Collateral Five Per Cent. Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, the proceeds to be used as follows:

FIRST. To place those following peaceful vocations, who have been injured in heroic effort to save human life, in somewhat better positions pecuniarily than before, until again able to work. In case of death, the widow and children, or other dependents, to be provided for until she remarries, and the children until they reach a self-supporting age. For exceptional children exceptional grants may be made for exceptional education. Grants of sums of money may also be made to heroes or heroines as the Commission thinks advisable—each case to be judged on its merits.

SECOND. No grant is to be continued unless it be soberly and properly used, and the recipients remain respectable, well-behaved members of the community, but the heroes and heroines are to be given a fair trial, no matter what their antecedents. Heroes deserve pardon and a fresh start.

THIRD. A medal shall be given to the hero, or widow, or

next of kin, which shall recite the heroic deed it commemorates, that descendants may know and be proud of their descent. The medal shall be given for the heroic act, even if the doer be uninjured, and also a sum of money, should the Commission deem such gift desirable.

FOURTH. Many cities provide pensions for policemen, firemen, teachers, and others, and some may give rewards for acts of heroism. All these and other facts the Commission will take into account and act accordingly in making grants. Nothing could be further from my intention than to deaden or interfere with these most creditable provisions, doubly precious as showing public and municipal appreciation of faithful and heroic service. I ask from the Commission most careful guard against this danger. The medal can, of course, be offered in such cases. Whether something more can not judiciously be done, at the request of, or with the approval of, the city authorities, the Commission shall determine. I hope there can be.

FIFTH. The claims upon the Fund for some years can not exhaust it. After years, however, pensioners will become numerous. Should the Commission find, after allowing liberally for this, that a surplus will remain, it has power to make grants in case of accidents (preferably where a hero has appeared) to those injured. The action taken in the recent Harwick Mine accident, where Heroes Taylor and Lyle lost their lives, is an illustration. The community first raised a fund of forty thousand dollars, which was duplicated by me after waiting until the generosity of the community had full scope. Here again the Commission should be exceedingly careful, as in this case, not to deaden, but to stimulate employers or communities to do their part, for such action benefits givers themselves as well as recipients.

SIXTH. It seems probable that cities and employers on this continent will ultimately be placed under similar conditions to those of Britain, Germany, and other European States, and required to provide against accidents to employees. Therefore, the Commission, by a two-thirds vote, may devote any surplus that accrues beyond providing for heroes and their dependents (which provision must never be abandoned) to such other modes of benefiting those in want, chiefly caused through no fault of their own (such as drunkenness, laziness, crime, etc.) but through exceptional circumstances, in such manner and to such extent

as the Commission thinks advisable and likely to do more good than if such sums were given to those injured by accident, where the latter may be suitably provided for by law, or otherwise.

SEVENTH. The field embraced by the Fund is the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, the Colony of Newfoundland, and the waters thereof. The sea is the scene of many heroic acts. No action more heroic than that of doctors and nurses volunteering their services in the case of epidemics. Railroad employees are remarkable for heroism. All these and similar cases are embraced. Whenever heroism is displayed by man or woman in saving human life, the Fund applies.

EIGHTH. No personal liability will attach to members for any act of the Commission. The Commission has power to fill vacancies.

NINTH. The Commission has full power to sell, invest, or re-invest all funds; to employ all officials, including Secretary, traveling agents to visit and oversee beneficiaries, etc., and to fix their compensation. Members of the Commission shall be reimbursed all expenses incurred, including traveling expenses attending meetings. The President shall be granted such honoraria as the Commission thinks proper and as he can be prevailed upon to accept.

TENTH. An annual report, including a detailed statement of sums and medals granted and the reasons therefor, shall be made each year and published in at least one newspaper in the principal cities of the countries embraced by the Fund. A finely executed roll of the heroes and heroines shall be kept displayed in the office at Pittsburgh.

(Signed) ANDREW CARNEGIE.

WITNESS:

LOUISE WHITFIELD CARNEGIE.

New York, March 12th, 1904.

MEMBERS OF COMMISSION

Original members and officers, as named by Andrew Carnegie in his letter to Chas. L. Taylor, dated March 12th, 1904, accompanying the Deed of Trust

Wm. L. Abbott	Thos. N. Miller
Edwin H. Anderson	Thomas Morrison
Edward M. Bigelow	F. C. Perkins
W. W. Blackburn	Robt. Pitcairn
Jos. Buffington	H. K. Porter
W. N. Frew	J. H. Reed
W. J. Holland	W. L. Scaife
Jno. B. Jackson	William Scott
Thos. Lynch	W. H. Stevenson
C. C. Mellor	Chas. L. Taylor,
	<i>President</i>
F. M. Wilmot, <i>Secretary</i>	

ACCEPTANCE OF TRUST

Resolutions adopted at first meeting of Commission held April 15th, 1904

Resolved, That we, the Trustees of the Hero Fund, desire at this our first meeting, at which we have convened for the purpose of organization, to express to Mr. Carnegie our appreciation of the high honor which he has conferred upon us in inviting us to administer the affairs of the trust which he has created, and thus in some measure to share with him in the pleasure of doing good.

Resolved, That a committee of five, of which the President of the Commission shall be a member, be appointed to draw up a series of resolutions suitably expressing our sense of the noble character of the gift which Mr. Carnegie has made to the people of the United States, of Canada, and of Newfoundland, the said resolution, when drafted, to be submitted to the Commission for their approval, and to be thereafter suitably engrossed and transmitted to Mr. Carnegie.

Resolved, That the transfer to this Commission of five million dollars of First Collateral Five Per Cent. Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, stated by Mr. Carnegie in his letter of trust dated March 12th, 1904, be accepted, and the President be authorized to accept the custody of the same, and that the formal registration of such bonds be deferred until the question of incorporation or other formal organization of the Commission be determined by this body.

RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO FOUNDER OF FUND

Adopted at a meeting of the Commission held May 20th, 1904, signed
by all the original members of the Commission, and
forwarded to Andrew Carnegie

WHEREAS, Mr. Andrew Carnegie by his deed of gift, dated March the 12th, 1904, and witnessed by Mrs. Louise Whitfield Carnegie, has with more than princely generosity set aside from his fortune the sum of five millions of dollars for the purpose of recognizing in a suitable manner heroic efforts to save human life made by those following peaceful vocations, to relieve those injured in making such efforts, and to provide for their widows and orphans in cases where life may have been sacrificed, and to aid to some extent those who may be injured by accident in future great catastrophies or disasters, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Andrew Carnegie has named the undersigned as the first members of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, charged by him with the important duty of administering the trust created by him for the purposes above mentioned; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express to Mr. Carnegie our grateful appreciation of the high honor which he has conferred upon, and the confidence reposed in us, in entrusting the execution of his plans and purposes to our keeping and thus permitting us and our successors in the trust to share with him to some extent in the inestimable privilege of doing good to our fellow men.

Resolved, That we individually and collectively desire to express to Mr. Carnegie our sense of the great benevolence displayed by him in this gift, which for the purposes designated is altogether without parallel in the history of human beneficence.

Resolved, That we believe the action of Mr. Carnegie is calculated to foster in the minds of the people of the countries

named in the deed of gift, a sense of their brotherhood and to promote among them the spirit of self-sacrifice, which is one of the most exalted traits of the highest civilization.

Resolved, That we appreciate the nobility of his purpose in confining the operations of this Fund to those who have shown true heroism in the peaceful walks of life, by which act he consistently testifies to his ardent desire for the coming of that better day when men shall forget the arts of war and shall seek for peace and good-will throughout the earth.

Resolved, That in accepting this trust we pledge ourselves to the sincerest endeavor to administer it according to the best of our knowledge and ability and with the purpose of realizing, so far as possible, the hopes and aims of the generous founder of the Fund.

BY-LAWS

ADOPTED MAY 20th, 1904

AMENDED JANUARY 15th, 1908, AND NOVEMBER 1st, 1912

ARTICLE I

COMMISSION

SECTION 1. The title of this body, created by appointment of Andrew Carnegie, is the "Carnegie Hero Fund Commission." It is composed of the following-named persons and their successors forever, namely:

Wm. L. Abbott	Thos. N. Miller
Edwin H. Anderson	Thomas Morrison
Edward M. Bigelow	F. C. Perkins
W. W. Blackburn	Robert Pitcairn
Jos. Buffington	H. K. Porter
W. N. Frew	J. H. Reed
W. J. Holland	W. L. Scaife
Jno. B. Jackson	William Scott
Thos. Lynch	W. H. Stevenson
C. C. Mellor	Chas. L. Taylor
	F. M. Wilmot

SEC. 2. The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission shall act as trustee of the "Carnegie Hero Fund" and administer it in accordance with the provisions of the letter of Andrew Carnegie dated New York, March 12th, 1904, to accomplish which these "By-Laws" for the control of the Commission, and "Regulations" for the government of the Fund, are adopted.

SEC. 3. The members of this Commission shall never exceed twenty-one in number and it shall be a self-perpetuating body. In the event of vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise, of any of the above-named twenty-one members, or their successors, such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining members in the following manner, viz.: by ballot at any regular or special meeting of the Commission properly convened. The affirmative votes of two-thirds of all of the said remaining members shall be required to elect.

SEC. 4. The regular annual meeting of the Commission shall be held on the third Wednesday of January of each year. Other regular meetings shall be held on the Friday following the last Thursday of April and October, respectively, in each year. Special meetings of the Commission may be held at the call of the President, or upon the written request of any three members. Notices in writing of all meetings of the Commission shall be given by the Secretary to each member, not less than one week before each regular meeting, and not less than three days before each special or adjourned meeting; and the call for a special meeting shall recite the object for which it is called, and whether by the President, or at the request of members. At all meetings of the Commission, nine members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number than a quorum may adjourn to a fixed date.

ARTICLE II

OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The officers of the Commission shall consist of a President, a Vice President, a Treasurer, and a Secretary. They shall be elected by ballot from among the members of the Commission at the annual meeting in January, and shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected. The Commission shall also elect annually a Manager of the Fund. He need not, but may, be a member of the Commission.

SEC. 2. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Commission. He shall appoint all standing committees and be ex-officio a member of each. He shall approve all vouchers for the payment of money. He shall have power to enforce all by-laws, regulations, and orders, and shall perform such other duties as are common to the office.

SEC. 3. The Vice President shall, in the absence or disability of the President, perform all the duties of the office of President.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall be the financial officer of the Commission, and, under the direction of the Finance Committee, shall be charged with the collection of all income, and the disbursement of all funds upon proper voucher certified by the Manager and approved for payment by the President, Vice President, or other authorized member of the Commission. He shall keep books of accounts, showing in detail all moneys

received and paid out by him, which books shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Commission. His accounts shall be audited at least once annually by the Audit Committee. He shall deposit all funds to the credit and in the name of the Commission, in such depositories as the Finance Committee shall designate. With the sanction of the Finance Committee, he may employ an assistant at the expense of the Fund. He, or the Assistant Treasurer, as may be directed by the Finance Committee, shall give a bond with sureties, and in such amount as may be approved by the Finance Committee, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties. When called upon by the Commission or Finance Committee, he shall make detailed reports to them of receipts and disbursements, and at each annual meeting he shall present a statement or summary showing the income and expenditures for the preceding year, and shall perform such other duties as are common to the office.

SEC. 5. The Secretary shall keep a record of all meetings of the Commission in a book provided for that purpose. He shall preserve the correspondence of the Commission, and all such correspondence shall be open to the members for their information at all times. He shall send to the members of the Commission notices of all regular and special meetings, and perform such other duties as are common to the office.

SEC. 6. The Manager, under the direction of the President and Executive Committee, shall have general charge of all the business pertaining to the Fund, and prescribe the forms and blanks to be used. He shall certify to the correctness of all benefits and allowances, and bills for general expense and services rendered, and shall employ such persons as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the Fund. He shall also furnish to the Commission such reports as it may require, and perform such other duties as shall be specifically defined in the Regulations governing the Fund. With the sanction of the Executive Committee, he may appoint and be aided by an Assistant Manager, who shall, in the absence or disability of, or when specifically directed by the Manager, or President, act for the Manager.

ARTICLE III

STANDING COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. The following Standing Committees, consisting of five members each (except the Executive Committee, which shall consist of nine members), shall be appointed by the President at each annual meeting, to serve for one year, and until their successors are appointed:

- (a) Finance Committee
- (b) Executive Committee
- (c) Membership Committee
- (d) Audit Committee

SEC. 2. The Finance Committee shall have the custody and control of the investments of the permanent fund. It shall report at the annual meeting of the Commission, in detail, the amount and character of the investments and securities in its control. All securities and investments shall at all times be subject to the examination of the Audit Committee. The Finance Committee shall provide a safe deposit vault for securities, or investments made by it, and the vault in which such securities are deposited shall only be opened in the presence of two or more members of the Committee. It shall recommend to the Commission for its approval the compensation, if any, for officers and employees.

SEC. 3. The Executive Committee shall meet on the first Tuesday of each month and shall consider cases and make its recommendations in respect to all benefits and medals. Its actions shall be governed by the Regulations of the Fund and the circumstances surrounding each case. It shall cause to be made a résumé of each case and present same to the Commission for final action.

SEC. 4. The Membership Committee shall be entrusted with the selection of, and power to nominate to the Commission, the names of suitable persons to fill vacancies in the Commission. It shall meet at such times as occasion may require and the result of its deliberations as to persons nominated shall be communicated to the members of the Commission in the Secretary's call for meeting.

SEC. 5. The Audit Committee shall examine and report upon the accounts and securities of the Finance Committee, at least annually, and as much oftener as the Committee may

deem necessary, or the Commission may direct. It shall also examine as often as it may desire the Treasurer's books and vouchers, and papers pertaining thereto, and shall make special audit of his accounts each January before they are presented at the annual meeting, and certify its findings to the Commission.

ARTICLE IV

ORDER OF BUSINESS

SECTION 1. The order of business at all regular meetings of the Commission shall be as follows:

- (a) Roll call
- (b) Reading and approval of minutes of previous meeting
- (c) Unfinished business
- (d) Reports of Officers and Standing Committees
- (e) Election of Members of Commission
- (f) Election of Officers
- (g) New business

ARTICLE V

AMENDMENTS

SECTION 1. These By-Laws may be amended at any regular or special meeting of the Commission by a two-thirds vote of all the members present, provided the amendment shall have been proposed at a previous regular or special meeting and written notice of the proposition to amend, together with the text of the proposed amendment, shall have been mailed by the Secretary, at least one week prior to the meeting at which the same is to be considered, to each member's address as filed with the Secretary.

REGULATIONS

SCOPE OF FUND AS APPLYING TO HEROIC ACTS

Adopted at a meeting of the Commission held October 19th, 1904

Amended November 1st, 1912

The scope of the Fund shall be confined strictly within the following limitations:

1st. To acts in which conclusive evidence may be obtained showing that the person performing the act, voluntarily risked his own life in saving, or attempting to save, the life of a fellow being, or who voluntarily has sacrificed himself in an heroic manner for the benefit of others.

2d. Such acts must have been performed by persons the nature of whose duties in following their regular vocations does not necessarily require them to perform such acts.

3d. Such acts must have been performed in the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, the Colony of Newfoundland, or the waters thereof.

4th. Such acts must have been performed on or after April 15th, 1904, and brought to the attention of the Commission within three years of the date of the act.*

5th. Mr. Carnegie having directed that, in case of death, widows and children, or other dependents, are to be provided for until the widow remarries and until the children reach a self-supporting age, and, in the event of disability, the disabled to be provided for until again able to work, the maximum death or disablement benefit to be paid in any one year to any one family or dependent shall not exceed \$1,000.00, the amount and manner of payment in each case to be fixed by the Commission upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, provided, in no case, however, shall death or disablement benefits be paid unless it shall be clearly shown that the dependents or disabled need such assistance.

6th. Medals, when awarded, shall be presented to the person performing the act, or, in case of death, to the widow or next of kin.

7th. Heroic acts may be brought to the attention of the Commission by direct application, or through the public press.

*This last clause is an amendment which became effective January 1st, 1913.

ACTS OF HEROISM

WHICH HAVE BEEN RECOGNIZED

From January 31st, 1914, to January 31st, 1915

AND THE AWARD MADE IN EACH CASE

(See issue of January 31st, 1914, for list of acts recognized previous to that date)

No.	ACT	AWARD
872	<p>I. Walker Cook, aged fifteen, school-boy, saved J. Glenn Springs, aged sixteen, school-boy, from drowning, Fords Ferry, Ky., May 31, 1913. Springs, who was learning to swim, became distressed in deep water in Walker's Pond, thirty feet from the bank, and went beneath the surface. Cook, who was on the bank, called to a young man near Springs to go to Springs's assistance; then, when the young man made no move toward aiding Springs, Cook swam to Springs and grasped his arm. Springs caught Cook's arm with both hands, and both went beneath the surface. Cook jerked himself free and reached the surface before Springs. He grasped Springs and, holding him at arm's length, swam ten feet to water in which he could stand, and then helped Springs to wade to the bank.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for educational purposes, as needed.</p>
873	<p>Eric L. Hodge, aged sixteen, student, saved Frances G. Forman, aged sixteen, and Elizabeth W. Miner, aged fifteen, from drowning, Athol Springs, N. Y., July 16, 1910. Hodge and the girls were swimming in Lake Erie, when the girls became distressed, one hundred sixty feet from shore. Hodge swam ten feet to Miss Forman and grasped her; and when he raised her in the water, he went beneath the surface. He swam thirty feet with her to water in which he could stand, and another young man helped her to more shallow water. Hodge had swallowed some water, and he was tired and short of breath, but he immediately swam toward Miss Miner. She became unconscious and went beneath the surface as he approached her. When he reached the spot where she had been, he reached down and pulled her to the surface. He swam about thirty feet with her, his head being under the surface most of the time. When he reached water in which he could stand, he was given assistance in getting her to shore. She was revived.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
874	<p>S. Earl T. Gelly, aged twelve, school-boy, saved J. Edward Weber, aged three, from drowning, West Springfield, Mass., January 17, 1913. Edward wandered out on thin ice on the Connecticut River; and when he was twenty feet from the bank, where the water was over six feet deep, he broke through the ice to his chest. Gelly, a poor swimmer and heavily dressed, ran to the river and then out on the ice to the child. As he was grasping Edward, the ice broke; and he fell into the water. He held to the child with one hand and the ice with the other and did not go beneath the surface. Gelly worked Edward and himself up on the ice, rolled away from the hole, and then carried Edward to the bank.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.</p>
875	<p>R. Herman Weaks, aged eighteen, woodworker, saved Robert Denbow, aged nineteen, farm-hand, from drowning, Canalou, Mo., September 15, 1912. Denbow was seized with cramp while swimming in Little River and went beneath the surface twenty-five feet from the bank, where the water was eight feet deep. He called for help; and Weaks swam forty feet to him, reaching him after he had gone down the third time. Weaks dived and shoved Denbow to the surface; and when Weaks came up, Denbow grabbed both his arms. They went beneath the surface together. Weaks jerked one arm free and swam to the surface; then he struck Denbow over one eye, rendering him unconscious. Weaks grasped Denbow's hair and swam about twenty feet to water in which he could wade, and then carried Denbow to the bank. Denbow was revived in thirty minutes.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.</p>
876	<p>Howell J. Lucier, aged thirteen, school-boy, saved William J. Connolly, aged nine, from drowning, Northampton, Mass., June 27, 1912. Connolly, who could not swim, jumped from a steep bank into Mill River, although Lucier had warned him not to go into the water. He went beneath the surface in water about six feet deep; and when he came up, he struggled and called for help. Lucier, the only swimmer present, jumped into the water near him; and Connolly grabbed Lucier around the neck from behind and forced his head beneath the surface. Lucier struggled to the surface, and Connolly threw his legs around Lucier's waist. Lucier then swam with great difficulty toward the opposite bank; and after swimming about twelve feet, he worked his way to the bank and sank down in shallow water, with Connolly still clinging to him. Other boys ran to him and loosened Connolly's grip and helped Lucier to the bank. He was faint from exertion and fright.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
877	<p>C. Martin Kimbrough, aged fourteen, school-boy, attempted to save Anna M. Dorsey, aged fourteen, from drowning, Carthage, Ill., December 1, 1911. Miss Dorsey and a younger sister, neither of whom could swim, broke through the ice on a reservoir and struggled in deep water, twenty-three feet from the bank. Kimbrough, who could not swim, skated over fifty feet to the hole. He extended his hand to Miss Dorsey, and she grasped his wrist with both hands. He pulled her partly out of the water, and then the ice broke, and both went beneath the surface. About the same moment, a boy who had tried to get Miss Dorsey's sister out of the water broke through the ice near Kimbrough. Kimbrough and Miss Dorsey came up and went down again; and before they came up, Kimbrough jerked away from Miss Dorsey. When he came up, a young woman who had skated to the hole extended a hockey-stick to him and helped him up on the ice.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.</p>
878	<p>Sanford R. Parker, Jr., aged twelve, school-boy, attempted to save F. Isabel Dorsey, aged eleven, from drowning, Carthage, Ill., December 1, 1911. (See Award No. 877.) Parker ran and crawled to the edge of the hole and attempted to pull Miss Dorsey up on the ice, but the ice broke, and he fell into the water about the same time that Kimbrough broke through. He went beneath the surface; and when he came up, he attempted to climb up on the ice; but the ice again broke under him. His sister had followed him to the hole, and she aided him up on the ice by means of a hockey-stick.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.</p>
879	<p>Beryl Parker, aged eighteen, student, attempted to save Anna M. and F. Isabel Dorsey, and saved C. Martin Kimbrough from drowning, Carthage, Ill., December 1, 1911. (See Awards Nos. 877 and 878.) Miss Parker, who could swim only a stroke or two, knowing that the ice was thin at the point of accident and thinking that the water was deep, skated to the hole from a point of safety. She extended a hockey-stick to Anna and Isabel, but they did not grasp it. After aiding her brother up on the ice, she extended the stick to Kimbrough and helped him up on the ice. She again attempted to get the girls with the stick, but they sank and were drowned.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.</p>
880	<p>Lola E. Haven, aged twelve, school-girl, attempted to save Esther Randall, aged sixteen, from drowning, Centerville, Mo., July 25, 1912. Miss Randall, a poor swimmer, became distressed in the Black River, ten feet from the bank, where the water was over six feet deep. Miss Haven swam to her and grasped her, and Miss Randall grabbed Miss Haven at the shoulders and pushed her beneath the surface. Miss Haven got free and came up, but Miss Randall again grabbed her and pushed her down. They struggled together a moment longer, and then a boy swam to them and took them to shallow water.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
881	<p>Paul J. Keith, aged thirteen, school-boy, saved Lola E. Haven and Esther Randall from drowning, Centerville, Mo., July 25, 1912. (See Award No. 880.) Keith ran ninety feet and, fully dressed except shoes, dived toward the girls. He swam a few strokes to a position between them and grasped one in each arm. Miss Haven grabbed him at the chest and neck. He forced her away, and she started to go beneath the surface. He again grasped a girl with each hand. Their weight forced him to the bottom, but he held their heads above the surface and sprang upward. He trod water and reached a place where he could stand in water to his neck, eight feet from where the girls had been. A woman took Miss Haven, and Keith helped Miss Randall to the bank.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.</p>
882	<p>Isaac L. Jones, aged fifty-four, crossing watchman, saved Nellie A., Edward M., and Alice Heffernan, aged thirty-two, four, and one, respectively, from being run over by a train, Braintree, Mass., May 14, 1912. Edward ran from his mother, under lowered safety-gates at a crossing, toward a track on which a passenger-train was approaching at a speed of forty miles an hour. Mrs. Heffernan, carrying Alice, ran after Edward. Jones, who had just warned them and then turned in another direction to warn others, ran after them. As they reached the track on which the train was, the train was about fifty feet from them, running at undiminished speed. Jones spread his arms, gathered Mrs. Heffernan and the children into them, and shoved them off the track. The locomotive rushed by just as they cleared the track.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 toward purchase of a home.</p>
883	<p>Samuel E. Murray, aged thirty-one, barber, saved S. Doak Halsell, aged forty-one, retired farmer, from drowning, Bennington, Okla., July 8, 1913. Halsell, who could not swim, and three girls were in a skiff on Blue River; and the skiff upset. Halsell struggled at a point twenty-five feet from the bank, where the water was eight feet deep. Murray ran about six hundred feet through bushes to the river bank and swam toward Halsell, who was then going beneath the surface. The girls had drowned and were not in sight. Murray grasped Halsell's hair and pulled him to the surface. Halsell grasped Murray, and both went beneath the surface. Murray caught Halsell's clothes and, although Halsell continued to struggle, made his way to shallow water. There Halsell's struggles became so violent that Murray had difficulty in holding him. Another man reached the scene and helped take Halsell to the bank. Murray suffered a nervous breakdown, and he was disabled two weeks.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
884	<p>Anna L. Hunt, aged thirty-nine, bookkeeper, saved George H. Prager, aged fifty-eight, real-estate dealer, from being run over by a train, Etna, Pa., November 25, 1912. Prager was walking on a track on which a light freight-train was approaching at a speed of twenty miles an hour. Mrs. Hunt ran across the track when the train was close to Prager and about fifty feet from her and, standing between two tracks, close to a slowly-moving passenger-train, waved and called to Prager. He saw her motions and jumped to safety just as the freight-train passed the spot where he had been. Mrs. Hunt stood between the two trains, the clearance being three feet two inches, until the freight-train passed. It did not reduce speed.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
885	<p>Lorenzo C. Payne, aged thirty-three, farmer, saved Charles Gordon, aged thirty-eight, laborer, from suffocation, Parker, Kan., September 17, 1912. Gordon was overcome by dynamite fumes in a well forty feet deep. Payne, although he had been compelled to leave the well on two previous occasions because the smoke and gas affected him, immediately grasped the well-rope and slid to the bottom. No one else was at the well except four boys. Payne was overcome almost as soon as he entered the well. The boys pumped air into the well and summoned men, but no one would descend to get those at the bottom until two hours after the accident. Payne and Gordon were brought to the surface and were revived.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
886	<p>Charles W. Tidball, aged twenty-four, student, saved Grace E. Goen, aged fourteen, and attempted to save Mae Maurer, aged twenty-eight, from drowning, Independence, Iowa, June 10, 1911. Miss Goen, a poor swimmer, and Miss Maurer, who could not swim, got into deep water in the Wapsipinicon River, sixty-five feet from the bank, and went beneath the surface. Tidball, who was the only man on the bank, waded fifty-five feet and swam ten feet to the young women, who were at the surface, Miss Maurer holding to Miss Goen. Tidball got behind Miss Goen and pushed her toward the bank, breaking Miss Maurer's hold, and then pushed her a second and a third time. Miss Goen then swam about six feet and grasped a coat which had been thrown to her. Tidball swam to Miss Maurer, and she grabbed him around the neck with both arms, and they went beneath the surface. He forced Miss Maurer away and came to the surface in a weakened condition. He swam ten feet to water in which he could stand, and rested a moment; then, although weak and very tired, he swam fifteen feet to Miss Maurer, who was threshing the water with her arms. They drifted side by side for about forty feet, and then Miss Maurer's foot touched bottom. She grasped Tidball, who was drifting helplessly, and waded to shallow water, where other women helped both to the bank. Miss Maurer fainted before she left the water, and Tidball collapsed when he reached the bank. Both recovered.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
887	<p>Charles T. Stinnett, aged forty-six, stationary engineer, attempted to save Karl Hamman, aged twenty-six, laborer, from suffocation, Altamont, Kan., August 17, 1913. Hamman descended into a well forty-five feet deep to rescue his brother, who had been overcome. Dynamite had been exploded in the well. Hamman, after tying a rope around his brother, was overcome before he could climb to the surface. Stinnett and other men pulled Hamman's brother out of the well, and he was later revived. After other men had refused to go down for Hamman, Stinnett, who had but one arm, was lowered into the well with a rope around him. Stinnett on two occasions had been overcome by carbon dioxide and had been compelled to give up work in mines because he could not stand working with dynamite. He tied a rope around Hamman, and he and Hamman were hoisted at the same time. When Stinnett reached the surface, he became unconscious. He was revived, but he was sick for several hours. One of his ribs was fractured from the pressure of the rope around him. Hamman was dead.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
888	<p>Rufino Rodrigues, aged twenty, laborer, saved an indeterminate person or persons from suffocation, Lehigh, Okla., February 22, 1912. Rodrigues and others discovered a fire at the foot of the shaft of a mine in which they were working; and while others made their escape, Rodrigues went to the end of the slope, over a half a mile east of the shaft, and notified the men who were working in the various entries there. The air-course was down the shaft and through the slope on which he traveled; but he kept ahead of the smoke and, with the men whom he had warned, went through a door into an entry in another part of the mine. Some of the air for this section of the mine entered through a manway about a half-mile north of the shaft, but a door in the entry which connected the shaft with the manway was open, and the smoke went with air from the shaft to the slope leading to the manway. When the last men to leave the mine reached the manway, they encountered dense smoke; and Rodrigues was dazed when he got to the surface through the manway. Nine men out of about one hundred sixty men who were in the mine were suffocated.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
889	<p>Austin E. Fitch, aged twenty-four, draftsman, saved Roy B. Dill, aged twenty-one, clerk, from drowning, Deicke, Mo., July 27, 1913. Dill became distressed while swimming in the Meramec River and went beneath the surface, one hundred and ten feet from the bank. Fitch paddled to him in a canoe, after he had gone down twice, and extended a paddle. Dill was too weak to grasp the paddle and went beneath the surface again. Fitch jumped into the water and went to the bottom in an upright position. He grasped Dill and sprang upward, and both reached the surface. The wind had carried the canoe out of reach. Dill struggled with Fitch for a few moments; and then Fitch grasped him and swam and at times waded in water over his head, holding Dill's head above the surface. He went ninety feet to a stump, to which he clung until help reached them.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
890	<p>Frank E. Donbar, aged thirty-four, passenger-agent, saved Anna B. Miller, aged fifty-nine, from being run over by a train, Avalon Pa., January 8, 1913. Donbar, inside the station, saw Mrs. Miller, who was hard of hearing, go onto a track on which a passenger-train was due to pass the station. He ran outside and up the platform toward her. When the train was about six hundred feet from Mrs. Miller, and fifty feet farther from him, he ran onto the track; and when he reached her, he grabbed her and swung her toward the platform. He tripped on the rail, and both fell on the platform just as the train passed them at undiminished speed.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
891	<p>Homer A. Howe, aged thirty-eight, laborer, saved C. Leon Bashaw, aged seven, from drowning, Ware, Mass., December 8, 1911. Leon slid out on thin ice on Muddy Brook, and he broke through into water over six feet deep, thirty feet from the bank. Howe, who was heavily dressed, crawled and walked on the ice toward Leon. When he was stooping to grasp Leon, the ice broke; and he fell into the water, going beneath the surface. Howe came up immediately and, treading water, pushed the boy up on the ice. A woman extended a pole to him, pulled him to safe ice, and took him away. The only other person present was a man who dared not go on the ice because of recent illness. He pushed the pole to the hole, and with its aid Howe crawled up on the ice and got to the bank. He had been in the water from five to eight minutes.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
892	<p>John J. Brosnihan, Jr., aged seventeen, driver, attempted to save Kenneth S. Mascroft, aged eleven, from drowning, North Grafton, Mass., October 3, 1911. Mascroft, who could not swim, fell into a stream and was carried into the deep, swirling waters of Emery Mill-pond, where there was a current of four miles an hour. Brosnihan, who was fully dressed except coat, jumped into the water from a bridge and swam to Mascroft, who grabbed him; and they struggled. For ten minutes Brosnihan swam against the current with Mascroft clinging to him, but he could make no headway, and then the current began to carry him slowly toward a power-gate at the opposite side of the pond. Mascroft became exhausted and lost his hold on Brosnihan, and he sank and was drowned fifty feet from the bridge. Brosnihan then swam over fifty feet farther to a wall, reaching it in an almost exhausted condition. He was pulled from the water by men on the wall.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
893	<p>Joseph Okenotego (Indian), aged fifty-three, fisherman and farmer, helped to save William Prout, aged forty-one, Alfred Shampine, aged forty-four, and Amab Lavake, aged thirty-one, fishermen, from drowning, Good Hart, Mich., November 8, 1908. Prout and his companions, in a disabled gasoline launch, were on Lake Michigan in a storm, on November 6. They drifted before the storm, dragging their anchor, until 3.00 P. M. the next day, when the anchor caught and held, one half mile from shore. Because of the heavy breakers the men feared to attempt a landing. Indians on shore feared to attempt a rescue in a rowboat. The storm continued unabated during the night, and the next morning Okenotego and a companion put out in a rowboat, at a point one and one half miles from the scene. The waves were from six to eight feet high, and several times the boat was nearly swamped. Okenotego and his companion reached the launch and took the men into their boat and then headed straight for shore, although at that point it was very rocky. The heavy breakers nearly swamped the boat; and when it was near shore, a breaker threw the boat forward about sixty feet and left it stranded twenty feet from shore. Men ran out and helped drag the boat to land. Two hours had elapsed since Okenotego set out. The next morning the launch was found on the rocks with a hole in it.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$500 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
894	<p>Joseph Kijigobinessi (Indian), aged thirty-seven, fisherman, helped to save William Prout, Alfred Shampine, and Amab Lavake from drowning, Good Hart, Mich., November 8, 1908. (See Award No. 893.) Kijigobinessi accompanied Okenotego to the rescue.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$500 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
895	<p>Frederick W. Lee, aged twenty-one, boiler-maker, died attempting to save Lulu Rhodes, aged eighteen, from drowning, Ingram, Mo., May 28, 1905. Miss Rhodes was in a boat with five others when it upset, fifty-five feet from the bank of the James River. Two of the party were drowned, and three swam to the bank. Miss Rhodes clung to the boat. Lee took off his shoes and coat and dived from the bank and swam toward Miss Rhodes. When he came near, she turned from the boat and threw both arms around his neck, pulling him beneath the surface. Lee was unable to free himself, and both were drowned.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$500 to father, as needed.</p>
896	<p>Lucius F. Woodruff, aged twenty, clerk, died attempting to save Harry L. McVicar, aged twenty-one, clerk, from drowning, Rahway, N. J., January 2, 1914. McVicar broke through the ice on Rahway River, at night, about forty feet from the bank, where the water was fifteen feet deep. He kept himself up by clinging to the ice. Woodruff skated to a point forty feet from the hole and could dimly see McVicar's head. He crawled toward the hole on his hands and knees; but when he was about twelve feet from McVicar, the ice broke; and he fell into the water. He was drowned, but McVicar was taken from the water in a short time by means of ropes and ladders.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 to father, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
897	<p>Thomas E. Cassilly, aged nineteen, student, rescued S. Lorene Robbins, aged twenty-one, from a runaway, Rapid City, S. D., April 9, 1911. Cassilly and Miss Robbins were on horses that became badly frightened and bolted. Miss Robbins lost her rein and clung to the horn of her saddle as her horse ran at an increasing pace. Cassilly partly regained control of his horse and went in pursuit of Miss Robbins. He tried to grasp the rein of her horse, but he could not; then he grabbed her horse's neck and threw himself across its neck and clung there. His weight caused the horse to lower its head, and it seemed about to fall, but it continued to run. After going a hundred feet farther, it came near a telephone-pole; and Cassilly jumped backward, grabbed Miss Robbins with one arm, and pulled her off the horse. The horse struck the pole, but it continued to run a short distance and then was caught.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.</p>
898	<p>James A. Hamma, aged thirty-seven, physician and surgeon, saved Rosetta R. Morrison, aged forty-four, from being run over by a train, Carnegie, Pa., October 26, 1913. Mrs. Morrison attempted to cross a track in front of a passenger-train running twenty miles an hour, but she tripped and fell headlong on the track when the locomotive was twenty feet distant. Hamma leaped eight feet and landed in a crouching position with one foot in the middle of the track when the train was ten feet from him. He grasped Mrs. Morrison and threw himself backward, the front wheels of the locomotive striking her feet. Hamma and Mrs. Morrison spun around and fell close beside the track, where they lay until the train was brought to a stop with the locomotive two hundred feet beyond the point of rescue.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$1,000 to be applied to the liquidation of his debts.</p>
899	<p>Harry B. Gilmore, aged twenty-six, painter, helped to rescue Clarence W. Christy, aged twenty-three, carpenter, and G. Paul McDowell, aged thirty-seven, grocer, from a cave-in in a ditch, Brackenridge, Pa., January 1, 1913. Christy and McDowell were working in a ditch two and one half feet wide and twelve feet deep, and the side caved. Christy was completely buried by sand, and McDowell was covered to his neck by it. Gilmore and others ran to the scene, and Gilmore jumped into the ditch and scraped sand from around Christy's head. Another man entered the ditch a minute later, and they began to throw sand out with shovels. The ditch was then six feet deep. When the ditch became too deep for the men to throw the sand out, it was hoisted in a bucket. About two feet from the top there was a crack in the sand at one side; and at the surface, six feet from the ditch, on the same side, was a crack. Men crowded close to the ditch, and self-constituted guards had to use force to keep them at a distance. Forty minutes after the accident Christy was released. Gilmore and his companion then dug the sand from around McDowell, who was released twenty minutes later. Within a few hours a cave occurred, which filled the ditch to a depth of seven feet.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
900	<p>David H. McClain, aged forty-four, laborer, helped to rescue Clarence W. Christy and G. Paul McDowell from a cave-in in a ditch, Brackenridge, Pa., January 1, 1913. (See Award No. 899.) McClain entered the ditch a minute after Gilmore and helped to release the men.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
901	<p>Morris Ferber, aged thirty-five, news-agent, saved Emma Tillmann and Ella Bergmann, aged twenty-five and twenty, respectively, from being run over by a train, Ramsey, N. J., December 28, 1912. The women were approaching a track on which an express-train, running forty miles an hour, was approaching; and as they reached the track, Ferber ran toward them from the opposite side. He grabbed a woman with each arm, and all cleared the track by less than a foot just as the train passed them at undiminished speed.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
902	<p>John A. King, aged fifty-seven, laborer, saved Frank Allen (colored), aged thirty-two, laborer, from suffocation, La Cygne, Kan., December 23, 1912. Allen was in a well when the wall gave way; and he was buried beneath sixteen feet of stones and dirt, the top of which was twelve feet from the top of the well. A crowd of men came to the well, but none would descend to Allen's aid when asked to do so. An offer of money to whomever would go down brought no response. Later King was asked and volunteered to descend. He was lowered at the end of a rope through a hole in the stone covering of the well. A four-foot section of the wall remained in position at the top of the well. He worked in the well seven and one half hours filling a small box with stones and dirt, and at the end of that time Allen was free. King and Allen were hoisted to the surface in safety.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
903	<p>Ruth Vanlandingham, aged twenty-one, school-teacher, died attempting to save Vera Meade, aged twenty-four, or M. Frances Crawford, aged seventeen, from drowning, Russellville, Ark., May 24, 1913. The girls were bathing in the Illinois Creek. Miss Meade and Miss Crawford got into deep water, twenty feet from the bank; and Miss Vanlandingham, a poor swimmer, waded and swam to them from shallow water and grasped one of them. They struggled and went beneath the surface, and all were drowned.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$225 to sisters; and \$500 to grandparents, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
904	<p>James King Gibson, aged sixty-six, minister, saved Charlotte M. Barksdale, aged twenty, from drowning, Virginia Beach, Va., August 17, 1911. Miss Barksdale, who was a poor swimmer, became distressed while bathing in the Atlantic Ocean; and she went beneath the surface when she attempted to touch bottom about a hundred and ten feet from shore. Another girl grasped Miss Barksdale's hand to aid her, but neither girl could swim with only one hand. Miss Barksdale went beneath the surface about eight times, and she swallowed considerable water. The other girl also went under several times and called for help. Gibson was in the water but not over his head, fearing to tax his heart by swimming. He heard the call and swam forty feet to the girls. He clasped Miss Barksdale around her waist with one arm and swam forty feet to a place where he could wade, taking her with him. The other girl was weak but took care of herself. Gibson was short of breath but waded to shore supporting Miss Barksdale.</p>	Bronze Medal.
905	<p>Margaret F. Guy, aged sixteen, saleswoman, helped to save Arthur L. Powers, aged nineteen, student, from drowning, Waveland, Mass., August 6, 1912. Powers was seized with cramp while bathing in Boston Bay fifty feet from shore, where the water was seven feet deep. Miss Guy swam to him, and he grabbed her around the neck with both arms and threw his legs around her waist. Miss Guy was pushed beneath the surface in an upright position; and when her feet touched bottom, she walked toward shore. When she had walked eight or ten feet, a boy reached Powers and gave assistance. Miss Guy was helped to shore. She was exhausted and semi-conscious, but she was revived.</p>	Bronze Medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes as needed.
906	<p>T. Henry Horrigan, aged fourteen, student, helped to save Arthur L. Powers from drowning, Waveland, Mass., August 6, 1912. (See Award No. 905.) Horrigan started to swim to Powers a moment after Miss Guy started, and he swam twenty feet to him. Powers grabbed Horrigan around the body, preventing the use of his left arm. By hard struggling he succeeded in reaching a man standing neck-deep in the water, who pulled the three to shallow water. Powers and Horrigan were able to wade to shore.</p>	Bronze Medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
907	<p>Charles V. Calkins, aged twenty, clerk, rescued Barbara and Fred G. Schreiner and Lydia and Theodore Wilson, aged forty, fourteen, forty-five, and seven, respectively, from a runaway, Allegan, Mich., July 28, 1910. The women and boys were in a surrey drawn by a fractious farm horse. Fred was driving. The belly-band broke, and the horse became frightened. It soon got beyond Fred's control and galloped and plunged along at a speed of eight or ten miles an hour. The tugs broke, and the horse pulled the vehicle by the hold-backs. Its course was toward two telephone-poles which stood in the gutter. Calkins saw the runaway coming toward him. He ran about a hundred feet and met the horse and grabbed the bridle with one hand at each side of the horse's head, facing the horse. The horse swerved to one side so that only the wheels struck one of the poles, and the wheels were smashed. Calkins was swung from his feet and dragged beside the horse. The horse ran up on the sidewalk and along a brick building. In passing a door Calkins was crushed against the frame, but he retained his hold. He was scraped against the wall as the horse ran. Those in the surrey held to the vehicle and retained their seats. The horse ran about a hundred feet after Calkins grabbed the bridle, and then it fell. Calkins was partly under its fore legs. Men grabbed the horse and gave Calkins assistance. He had sustained injuries which disabled him nine weeks.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.</p>
908	<p>Arthur E. Cook, aged twenty-four, student, attempted to save Theresa Miller, aged twenty-two, from drowning, Harbor Springs, Mich., August 8, 1913. Having water-wings, Miss Miller, who could not swim, waded one hundred feet from the shore of Little Traverse Bay and was then swept off her feet. The current carried her fifty feet farther out, where she struggled in water seven feet deep. The water was cold and rough, and there were waves three and four feet high. Cook, who was tired from swimming, swam fifty or sixty feet to Miss Miller and extended his hand toward her. A wave swept them together, and Miss Miller grabbed Cook and pulled him beneath the surface. In their struggles they went down one or two times more, and then Cook freed himself. He was nearly strangled and went beneath the surface and did not come up. A man who later came to Miss Miller's assistance stepped on Cook. He pulled Cook to the surface and took him to shore, where he was revived after several hours' work. Miss Miller was taken to shore in safety by another man.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.</p>
909	<p>Hal M. Souter, aged twenty, student, died attempting to save Theresa Miller from drowning, Harbor Springs, Mich., August 8, 1913. (See Award No. 908.) Souter swam to Miss Miller immediately after Cook and struggled with her. Other men swam out, and one tried to help Souter get Miss Miller toward shore. Souter was drowned.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal to father.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
910	<p>Theodore C. Staffler, aged seventeen, student, saved George C. Dillon, aged thirty-four, salesman, from drowning, Santa Cruz, Cal., August 5, 1913. Dillon was bathing in Monterey Bay; and unnoticed by him, a strong tide current coming out of a river carried him away from shore. When he attempted to swim back, he could make no headway against the current; and after ten minutes' effort he gave up the attempt and floated. A man swam to within ninety feet of him and then returned to shore. Staffler ran four hundred feet across the beach, took off his outer clothes, ran about one hundred feet in the water, and swam rapidly to Dillon, who was then four hundred feet from shore. Staffler grasped Dillon's bathing-suit with one hand and swam nearly four hundred feet with him. Staffler let down in the trough of a wave and touched bottom. He shoved Dillon toward shore and then again grasped him. This action was repeated several times, and then both reached wadable water. Dillon became unconscious, but he was revived in about fifteen minutes.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes, as needed</p>
911	<p>Wyndham C. Sparling, aged twenty-eight, student, helped to save John W. Cain, aged forty-seven, laborer, Addie Cain, aged thirty-one, and three children, aged eleven, eight, and five, from drowning, Columbus, Ohio, March 25, 1913. The Cain home was surrounded to a depth of over eight feet by the flood waters of the Scioto River; and the family sought refuge on the roof of an adjoining house, which was soon swept off its foundation. The house lodged against a telephone-pole, but it was thought that it would be carried downstream and dashed to pieces. The current broke down a thirteen-inch brick wall, less than two hundred feet from the house, and washed a hole fifteen feet deep in the street. Several boatmen tried to row to the house, but the current swept them back. Sparling and a companion were attracted to the scene, and they made several unsuccessful attempts to reach the Cains. It was dark. They rowed across the current and, from the shelter of a brick house, tried to row toward the Cains. They could make no headway by rowing and slowly pulled the boat along by grasping the eaves-troughs of houses. Passing two houses in this manner, they reached the Cains and took them into the boat. The current carried the boat about one hundred and twenty-five feet, and then Sparling rowed to safety without mishap. It had required over an hour to effect the rescue.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for educational purposes, as needed.</p>
912	<p>James C. Sargent, aged twenty, student, helped to save John W. and Addie Cain and three children from drowning, Columbus, Ohio, March 25, 1913. (See Award No. 911.) Sargent helped Sparling manage the boat.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for educational purposes, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
913	<p>Henry J. Geiger, aged thirty-three, minister, helped to save Maud F. Klutts, aged twenty, her son Ethridge, aged three, and babe, aged one day, and Flora Fowler, aged eleven, from drowning, Hickman, Ky., April 1, 1912. During a flood, a levee along the Mississippi River broke at night. The levee had never before broken, and citizens did not know what to expect from a break, but it was thought that the houses in the district surrounding the Klutts home would be quickly swept away. Geiger and a companion were seven hundred feet from the Klutts home, nearer higher ground, when they heard a signal which warned them that the levee had broken. They knew that Mrs. Klutts was in bed with her babe, and they ran to the house. They put the children on a mattress with Mrs. Klutts and left the house, the water at the Klutts home being three and one half feet deep by that time. The men carried the mattress as they waded two hundred and fifty feet to a railroad-embankment, where they stopped until Geiger's companion could retrace his steps one hundred and twenty-five feet and get a more substantial litter. When the litter was procured, the men carried Mrs. Klutts and the children along the embankment two thousand feet to a hill. They reached the hill thirty minutes after starting to the rescue. Within four hours of that time, the water around the Klutts house was nine feet deep.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for the education of his son, as needed.</p>
914	<p>William B. Charlton, aged twenty-eight, woodworker, helped to save Maud F. Klutts, her two children, and Flora Fowler from drowning, Hickman, Ky., April 1, 1912. (See Award No. 913.) Charlton accompanied Geiger and helped in carrying Mrs. Klutts and the children to safety.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
915	<p>Wilfred H. Short, aged twenty-two, ranch-hand, saved Lillie M. Edwards, aged nineteen, from drowning, Thermopolis, Wyoming, June 28, 1909. Mrs. Edwards jumped into Big Horn River and drifted with the current. The river was at a high stage and flowed six or seven miles an hour. The water was cold and muddy, and it swirled and rolled. Short ran about four hundred feet, plunged into the water, and swam fifty feet to her. He clasped her around the waist with one arm and swam toward the bank with the other. Mrs. Edwards put one arm at the back of Short's neck. She soon became unconscious. Short called for a rope, and the end of one was thrown to him after he had drifted one hundred and fifty feet. He grasped the rope and was pulled three feet toward the bank; then the shore end of the rope was dropped. Short drifted one hundred and twenty feet farther before a man waded into water which reached his waist and picked up the end of the rope. Men pulled Short and Mrs. Edwards to shallow water, and they reached the bank in safety. Mrs. Edwards was revived.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
916	<p>John F. Bennett, aged thirty-two, fisherman, saved Frank A., Charles K., and India A. Bennett, aged one, ten, and thirty-one, respectively, and Charles L. Bennett, aged forty, fisherman, from drowning, Bayford, Va., January 3, 1913. Charles L. Bennett and his family were on Chesapeake Bay in a sail-boat; and when they were three quarters of a mile from shore, a squall blew the sail to tatters. An anchor was dropped, and Charles signaled to John Bennett for help. The wind increased to a gale, and there were waves six feet high. John put out in a gasoline launch, which was not intended for sea-going, and reached the sail-boat in twenty minutes. Charles threw him a hawser, but in a short time the hawser broke, and John drifted a quarter of a mile before he could regain control of the launch. It took him thirty minutes to return to the sail-boat. The hawser was cast and tied. Waiting for favorable moments, Charles and John got Mrs. Bennett and the children into the launch one by one. Charles then jumped aboard, and the hawser was cut. The engine of the launch was started, but a moment later a huge swell struck the launch broadside. The launch shipped water, and the engine was flooded, and it stopped. The launch began to drift, and Charles was compelled to bail almost continually to remove the water shipped from time to time. Finally the launch drifted to a point six hundred feet from shore, and then John put out two anchors. The sail-boat was pounded to pieces by the waves. An hour and thirty minutes later, when the tide was somewhat lower, John waded to shore and got a scow. With the aid of two other men he took Charles and his family to shore.</p>	Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.
917	<p>Nicholas Sarre, aged fifty-six, assistant lighthouse keeper, helped to save August H. Brunner, aged twenty-two, private secretary, William J. Moffett, aged thirty-five, clerk, and Joseph A. Thiele, aged thirty-six, postman, from drowning, Port Jefferson, N. Y., August 18, 1911. A sail-boat containing Brunner, Moffett, and Thiele was struck by a squall and capsized on Long Island Sound three and one half miles from the Stratford Shoal Lighthouse; and the men were thrown into the water. All succeeded in grasping the boat. Sarre saw their plight from the lighthouse, but it was impossible to launch a boat because of the high seas dashing against the shoal. As soon as the sea fell somewhat, Sarre and another man launched a sail-boat sixteen feet long. Some water was shipped in leaving the shoal. They sailed to the distressed men; and while they were maneuvering into a position to take the men on board, the sea dashed the center-board of the capsized boat against the bottom of their boat and broke its rudder. The three men were taken into the rescue boat one at a time, they being unable to get in without assistance. The wind was blowing thirty miles an hour. Because of the roughness of the sea the men made no effort to return to the lighthouse, but headed for Port Jefferson, seven miles distant. Sarre used an oar for a rudder while his companion handled a sail. The waves became choppy; and as the boat neared the harbor, a big sea swept on the boat and threatened to swamp it. The boat entered the harbor as darkness was falling, and a safe landing was effected.</p>	Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
918	<p>John H. Paul, aged thirty-seven, assistant lighthouse keeper, helped to save August H. Brunner, William J. Moffett, and Joseph A. Thiele from drowning, Port Jefferson, N. Y., August 18, 1911. (See Award No. 917.) Paul, a poor swimmer and boatman, went with Sarre and worked under his direction during the rescue.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
919	<p>J. Oliver King, aged twenty-two, farm-hand, helped to save Philip Henn, aged forty-seven, passenger conductor, from drowning, West Liberty, Ohio, March 25, 1913. Henn was thrown into the flood waters of Mad River at night when a trestle collapsed, and he drifted a half a mile to a bridge. He was seriously injured, but he got up on the bridge. The water continued to rise. At daylight persons on land, four hundred feet from the bridge, saw Henn sitting in water on the bridge. He was weak from loss of blood and from exposure. The road approach to the bridge was higher than the adjacent fields; and the water rushing over it had washed it out in the middle, leaving ridges at the sides, over which the water rolled. The water flowed with a current of from four to six miles an hour, and there was a strong suction under the bridge. For a distance of forty feet from the bridge the water was drawn toward it. After several unsuccessful attempts had been made to reach the bridge by men in boats and on a raft, King and another man got on the raft and poled it toward the bridge. Men on the bank held a rope attached to the raft. When the raft got to the bridge, one end was immediately sucked under it. The men hurriedly got upon the bridge. Men on land tried to pull the raft back, but the rope broke. King and his companion lifted Henn to a resting-place above the water. With the aid of a pole King waded on the ridge and took the end of the rope to a tree twenty-five feet from the bridge and tied it. Men again put out in a boat, but the boat was capsized before it reached the bridge. Then another raft was taken out, but it was submerged at the tree where King had tied his rope. King waded out with the aid of his rope, secured the rope attached to the submerged raft, and made a complete line of rope from land to the bridge. Several hours after King went to the bridge, men waded out along the rope and took Henn to land, King wading ahead of them on the return. The water had fallen two or three feet. Henn recovered.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
920	<p>William D. Leib, aged twenty-nine, farmer, helped to save Philip Henn from drowning, West Liberty, Ohio, March 25, 1913. (See Award No. 919.) Leib went with King and helped to pole the raft to the bridge.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
921	<p>Thomas E. McNulty, aged thirty-eight, painter, saved Jesse Freitas, aged sixteen, mill-hand, and Joseph Fragoso, aged fifteen, clerk, from drowning, Fall River, Mass., January 21, 1912. Freitas and Fragoso broke through the ice on Mount Hope Bay at a point four hundred feet from shore, where the water was over twenty feet deep. McNulty ran across the ice toward them from a point five hundred feet from the hole. When he had gone one hundred and fifty feet, the ice broke; but he threw himself forward and went into the water only to his waist. He climbed up on the ice and continued to the hole. Freitas had climbed up until the upper part of his body rested on the ice. McNulty took off his coat, lay on the ice, and cast his coat toward Freitas; and the latter grasped a sleeve. McNulty pulled Freitas out of the hole, and Freitas ran to shore. McNulty worked his way a little closer to the hole and cast his coat toward Fragoso. Fragoso grasped the coat, and McNulty pulled him up on the ice. The ice broke; and Fragoso fell backward into the water, jerking the coat out of McNulty's grasp. McNulty immediately slid first into the water, as he feared the current would carry Fragoso under the ice. When Fragoso came to the surface, McNulty grasped him and told him to hold to the ice; but Fragoso grabbed McNulty's collar so tightly that he interfered with McNulty's breathing. They struggled a moment before McNulty broke Fragoso's hold. Other men pushed a boat into the hole, and a man got into the boat and helped Fragoso and McNulty into it. McNulty had been in the water two minutes.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
922	<p>Richard A. Morris, aged thirty-one, porter, saved an unidentified woman from drowning, Chicago, Ill., September 6, 1913. Morris was on a passenger vessel that was starting from a dock along the Chicago River. When the vessel was thirty feet from the dock, the engine was reversed; and the paddle-wheels exerted a powerful suction. At the moment the engine was reversed, a woman jumped from the dock into the water. Within fifteen seconds Morris dived from the vessel about sixteen feet astern of the paddle-wheel. The woman was midway between the vessel and the dock. Morris reached her in two or three strokes and grabbed her. The engineer of the vessel had rushed to the rail when Morris dived, and he had the wheels stopped in a few seconds. Morris swam to the dock with the woman, and men lifted her from the water. She was revived.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
923	<p>Harwood S. Flippen, aged nineteen, timekeeper, saved Thomas M. Snellings, aged eighteen, clerk, from drowning, Richmond, Va., August 11, 1911. Snellings, who could not swim, fell into the James River at night and drifted away from the pier from which he fell. Flippen, fully clothed, dived and swam to him. Snellings was struggling violently. He struck Flippen a severe blow on the cheek and stunned him somewhat. Snellings then went beneath the surface. Flippen grasped his hair and pulled him to the surface, and Snellings grabbed him around the neck with both arms. Flippen freed himself, and Snellings immediately grabbed him again. Snellings held Flippen's shoulder with one hand and held Flippen around the waist with the other, and with Snellings in that position Flippen swam forty-two feet to the pier. Men lifted them to the pier and gave them attention. Both were about exhausted.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
924	<p>C. Ivis Hornocker, aged thirty, farmer, saved Perry Gray, aged twenty-seven, carpenter, Orville Beatty, laborer, and Edward S. Padgett, aged twenty-six, carpenter, from drowning, Portersville, Ind., March 27, 1913. Gray and two companions were on the flood waters of White River in a boat; and the swift current carried the boat from its course to some trees, into one of which the men managed to climb. Their boat was carried away. The top of the tree was only ten feet above the water; and it shook in the current, which was running seven miles an hour. The water was twenty-five feet deep. Men on the bank tried to float a boat to the tree, but the attempts were unsuccessful. No one volunteered to go to the rescue, and Hornocker was sent for. Night fell; but after Hornocker and his boat arrived, he started to the rescue in the boat with a wire fastened to it. Men in a boat tied to a tree thirty feet from shore paid out wire as Hornocker was carried along by the current. Hornocker reached the grove in which the men were and then rowed when he could and pulled his boat toward the men by grasping branches. When he was twenty feet from the men, he could go no farther. He was becoming tired and could not row against the current, and there were no branches for him to grasp. Padgett threw one end of a vine, and Hornocker pulled the boat to the tree. He had come three hundred feet. He had difficulty in holding the boat against the tree, but he lifted Gray into the boat. Hornocker then worked his way out of the grove, and the boat was pulled back to its starting-place by men on land. Gray was numb with cold. Hornocker had consumed thirty minutes in going to the tree and back. He made two more trips for Beatty and Padgett. All the men recovered.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
925	<p>Mary Allen, aged nineteen, saved Alice Thornmark, aged twenty, and Charlotte Allen, aged seventeen, from drowning, Leroy, Mich., August 3, 1911. Mary, her cousin Charlotte, and Miss Thornmark were on a raft on Rose Lake. Another girl on the raft dived from it, and it tilted. Charlotte and Miss Thornmark were thrown into water over six feet deep, coming up eight or ten feet from the raft. The raft was one hundred and fifty feet from shore. Charlotte and Miss Thornmark, who could not swim, clung to each other. Mary, who was a fair swimmer, jumped from the raft and swam to them. The girl who had dived was a short distance from the others, and she soon sank and was drowned. Charlotte grabbed Mary around the neck, and Mary grasped Miss Thornmark with one hand. All went beneath the surface. Mary released her hold on Miss Thornmark and struggled strenuously to reach the surface; then she renewed her hold on Miss Thornmark. Charlotte tightened her hold on Mary's neck. Mary trod water and kept all at the surface. Her movements carried them toward the raft, and Miss Thornmark grasped it. Three times Mary broke Charlotte's hold on her and told Charlotte to hold to the raft, but each time Charlotte renewed her hold on Mary. When Mary succeeded in freeing herself, she got up on the raft to look for the girl who was drowned. Miss Thornmark could just touch bottom with her toes. She left the raft and waded to the bank. Mary re-entered the water and waded to the bank, pulling Charlotte after her.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
926	<p>William A. Holley, aged thirty-five, engine foreman, saved Sarah A. Griffin, aged sixty-two, from being run over by a train, Greenville, Texas, January 21, 1914. Mrs. Griffin started to cross a track on which a train was approaching at a speed of ten miles an hour, when the train was but fifteen feet from her. Holley ran twenty-six feet, met Mrs. Griffin midway between the rails, grabbed her, and carried her off the track without reducing his speed. As he cleared the track with Mrs. Griffin, the end of the bumper-timber of the locomotive brushed his hip.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
927	<p>George C. Poe, aged forty-five, farmer, saved Henry A. Bailey, aged sixty-seven, farmer, from suffocation, Scottsville, Ark., August 6, 1913. Bailey was overcome by carbon dioxide in a well thirty feet deep. Poe sent Bailey's son and step-son for help; and then, notwithstanding the fact that he had once barely escaped from a well in which he had been affected by gas and the fact that Bailey had just told him that he was being affected by gas, he descended a ladder into the well carrying a rope. No other person was near. Poe tied the rope around Bailey and then climbed to the top. While he was hoisting Bailey, Bailey's son returned. They hoisted Bailey nearly to the top before others arrived. Bailey was unconscious for an hour.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
928	<p>Guy W. McElroy, aged eighteen, electrician, saved Carrie A. Brune, aged twenty-one, from drowning, San Francisco, Cal., July 27, 1913. Miss Brune, who could not swim, fell into San Francisco Bay from a yacht at a point a half a mile from shore, where the water was sixty feet deep. McElroy immediately jumped overboard, swam about fifty feet to Miss Brune, and grasped her clothing. She attempted to grasp him, but he supported her at the surface and trod water. In a few minutes she lost consciousness. McElroy supported her about five minutes, and then a skiff reached him and took them on board. Miss Brune was revived. McElroy was tired and chilled, and he was disabled one day.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
929	<p>Philip L. Stickel, aged forty-one, bartender, saved Hilda P. Gomes, aged four, from being run over by an electric train, Oakland, Cal., November 24, 1912. Hilda stopped between the rails of a track on which a train was approaching at a speed between fifteen and twenty miles an hour. Stickel saw her danger when the train was eighty feet from her. He ran forty feet, grabbed her with one arm as he crossed the track at full speed, and swept her off the track without stopping. As he cleared the track, the train passed less than a foot from him at a speed of eight miles an hour.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
930	<p>Leo Hamilton, aged fifty, merchant, helped to save George Kneece, aged thirty-five, laborer, from drowning, Chappells, S. C., March 16, 1912. Kneece and three other men attempted to cross the flood waters of the Saluda River, and their boat was upset. Kneece grabbed a limb of a tree and clung to it in the main current of the stream. A man who rescued two of Kneece's companions said it would be impossible to reach Kneece. Hamilton and a companion set out in a flat-bottomed boat, which leaked; and Hamilton, using a paddle, got the boat to a tree above Kneece, close to the edge of the swift current. His companion undressed there, and the water was bailed from the boat. Hamilton then paddled vigorously against the current and drifted to a position beside Kneece. He and his companion held the boat by grasping branches and vines, and Kneece grasped the gunwale and rolled over the side. The bow dipped, and considerable water was shipped, but the bottom of the boat struck a limb and was prevented from sinking farther. Hamilton paddled strenuously and reached quiet water and then the bank at a point five hundred feet downstream from where he had gotten Kneece.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
931	<p>Andrew M. Chapman, aged thirty-five, farmer and saw-mill manager, helped to save George Kneece from drowning, Chappells, S. C., March 16, 1912. (See Award No. 930.) Chapman accompanied Hamilton and helped in the rescue.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
932	<p>Samuel M. Spruiell, aged thirty, farmer, saved J. Alonzo Hall, aged forty-eight, farmer and well-digger, from suffocation, Sweetwater, Texas, November 8, 1912. Hall was overcome by carbon dioxide while being drawn from a well and fell to the bottom. The well was twenty-three feet deep. Spruiell summoned a small boy to the well. He was followed by a delicate woman and an old man. With only these to aid him, none of whom was strong, Spruiell had himself lowered to the bottom of the well. He tied the well-rope around Hall, and those above hoisted Hall to the top by means of a windlass. They had difficulty in getting him out of the well, and during the delay the gas began to affect Spruiell. He called every few seconds to those above to hurry. The rope was lowered after a delay of three or four minutes, and he tied it around himself. He was hoisted to the top in a weak condition. Hall was unconscious for an hour and was disabled three months.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
933	<p>Irvin Skidmore, aged thirty, plasterer, saved Emma Bogart, aged fifty-two, Mae Bogart, aged twenty, and William A. Bogart, aged fifty-eight, farmer, from drowning, Ross, Ohio, March 25, 1913. The Great Miami River overflowed its banks, and the Bogart house was surrounded by water ten feet deep. Near the house a current about six hundred feet wide flowed with a speed of six or seven miles an hour. Although Skidmore was tired from doing other rescue work, he set out in darkness in a flat-bottomed, square-ended boat and crossed the current to the house, rowing a distance of about sixteen hundred feet. He took the women into the boat and rowed about a half a mile, amidst much debris, to high land, narrowly escaping a collision with a tree on the way. Then, being guided only by what he could see during flashes of lightning, he returned to the house for Bogart. Skidmore was compelled to rest at the house, after which he set out with Bogart. He lost sight of a light which he had used as a beacon and rowed in a wandering course for some time; then he reached land a half a mile from his previous landing-place. The water continued to rise until it was thirteen feet deep at the house.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
934	<p>Clarence O. White, aged forty-one, stove molder, saved Alphonso J. Collins (colored), aged fifty-one, driver, from drowning, Rossville, Ohio, March 26, 1913. Early in the morning of March 25, Collins's house was swept from its foundations by the rising waters of the Great Miami River; and Collins, who was lightly clad, took refuge in a tree. He stood on a branch two inches thick and clung to a smaller branch with his hands until the following morning, at which time the water was ten feet deep at the tree. White started from the opposite side of the river in a flat-bottomed boat and rowed across the main current, which was about five hundred feet wide and flowing at a speed of six or seven miles an hour. He reached a point up-stream from the tree and made his way cautiously to the tree. He warned Collins about dropping into the boat and then worked the stern of his boat to a position under Collins. Collins stepped into the boat; and White again crossed the main current to the opposite side of the river, passing over a levee on the way where there was a roll of the water about one foot high. Collins was taken to a hospital, and later recovered from the effects of his experience.</p>	<p>Bronze Médal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
935	<p>Richard G. Bateman, aged fifty-six, stove mounter, saved Mary Rowe, aged fifty-five, Clara Sullenberger, aged twenty-nine, Edith Drees, aged twenty-four, and others from drowning, Piqua, Ohio, March 25, 1913. The Great Miami River overflowed its banks; and many houses were swept down-stream, among them being one on the roof of which the Sullenberger family and others had taken refuge. This house struck an exposed corner of the span of a bridge which had been carried off its foundations in the course of the main current. The current flowed southward at a speed of six or eight miles an hour. The people on the roof took refuge on the exposed part of the span. The Grosvenor home on the east side of the river was surrounded by water, and the occupants took refuge in the second story. Bateman, using a rowboat on the west side of the river, rowed about four hundred feet to the edge of the main current and took a man out of a tree, with considerable difficulty; then he crossed the main current, working his way diagonally down-stream, and took a man out of a building north of the Grosvenor home. He landed the man without crossing the current and then rowed to the Grosvenor home and took Mrs. Rowe and five women and children into the boat. Bateman headed diagonally down-stream across the current and landed his passengers on the opposite side of the river, at a point one thousand feet down-stream from the Grosvenor home. His boat was taken north of the bridge span, and he took another man out of a tree. He then headed down the main current toward the bridge span. The water around the span was very turbulent; but he got south of it and took Mrs. Sullenberger, Miss Drees, and five women and children into the boat. He landed them at the point where he had landed the other load, the boat having been turned around in swirls in its course several times. Bateman made another trip across the current, going to the Grosvenor house. He got men who were there and took them to the place where he had landed the others.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
936	<p>Cicero C. Chamberlain, aged thirty-one, farmer, saved George W. Baxter, aged thirty-six, farmer, and Pearley McLaughlin, aged eighteen, farm-hand, from drowning, Higby, Ohio, March 26, 1913. The rapidly rising waters of the Scioto River surrounded the Baxter home, and Baxter and McLaughlin took refuge in an apple tree around which the water was nine feet deep. Chamberlain, who could not swim, after having rowed over a mile with others who had been endangered, set out from a point a mile above the tree and quartered the swift current toward the men. The water was very rough and was covered with debris. The current swept the boat past the tree, and Chamberlain could not stop. Two minutes later the Baxter house, twelve feet from the tree, was demolished and swept away. Chamberlain landed a mile from the tree. The boat was put into a wagon and taken to Chamberlain's original starting-place; and although he was very tired and was told that he would be drowned, he again set out. As he swept under the tree, the men dropped. Baxter landed squarely in the boat, but McLaughlin hung over the gunwale. A great quantity of water was shipped in getting him into the boat, and within a few moments the boat struck a tree, and more water was shipped. Baxter and McLaughlin bailed the water out with their hats. Chamberlain effected a landing a mile from the tree.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
937	<p>Burt W. Houseman, aged forty-six, salesman, helped to save Walter W. Raines, aged twenty-two, motion-picture operator, from drowning, Delaware, Ohio, March 25, 1913. Raines and others were on a bridge when it was carried away by the flood waters of the Olentangy River. Raines drifted a quarter of a mile and took refuge in a tree, far from either bank. After several unsuccessful attempts had been made to reach him, Houseman and a companion heard of his plight. Neither was familiar with the locality. It was dark, and they could not see Raines, but in a leaky boat they started to the rescue. They crossed the main current, which flowed with a speed of eight or ten miles an hour, and approached the tree; but they were swept past it. It required fifteen minutes to row back to the tree from a point one hundred feet downstream. Raines, who had become delirious, was taken into the boat; and the men started on the return trip. The boat was swept toward a tree in the main current, but the men escaped it and returned to the point where they had got Raines. Again they started across the current. They were swept close to the tree they had previously avoided, and the boat was carried far down-stream toward a bridge over which the water was rushing with a roar. The men managed to get the boat into quiet water and then rowed to their starting-point, which they reached forty-five minutes after starting to the rescue.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
938	<p>Arthur E. English, aged twenty-six, farmer, helped to save Walter W. Raines from drowning, Delaware, Ohio, March 25, 1913. (See Award No. 937.) English accompanied Houseman and handled oars throughout the trip.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
939	<p>Harry S. Keiser, aged twenty-two, laborer, attempted to save Sofronia and Esther Jones, Hazel Dunlap, and Florence S. Slawson, aged forty-six, fifteen, twenty-two, and twenty-two, respectively, from drowning, Delaware, Ohio, March 25, 1913. The women were in a house surrounded by the flood waters of the Olentangy River, and they telephoned for help. Keiser started to the rescue in a skiff. He crossed a street down which a current of six or eight miles an hour was flowing, and with difficulty reached the house, having rowed over three hundred feet. With the women he started to return to his starting-point, but the current caught the boat and swept it against a telephone-pole, and all were thrown into the water. Keiser grabbed Miss Dunlap and held to the pole for a short time, but he was forced to let go of both. He was carried by the current to a point where he could touch bottom, and he reached safety. Mrs. Jones lodged in some debris, from whence she was rescued by others. Esther Jones, Miss Dunlap, and Mrs. Slawson were drowned.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
940	<p>T. Melvin Marshall, aged thirty-three, pottery worker, helped to save Mary A. Elson, aged seventy-five, Levi Van Sickle, aged sixty-nine, retired farmer, William Slaughter, aged forty-one, mail-carrier, and others from drowning, Coshocton, Ohio, March 25-26, 1913. Although other boatmen had refused to go to the vicinity in which the endangered persons lived when offered money to do so, Marshall and a brother, at night, set out in a boat and rowed over a half a mile through the flood waters of the Muskingum River, to the Elson house. Their course was across the main current, which was five hundred feet wide and flowed with a speed of twelve miles an hour. Several houses in the vicinity had been swept away, and there was debris in the current. The men reached the house and took seven persons into the boat, from a second-story window. They rowed over a quarter of a mile across the main current to a landing-place, and then returned for others who were in the house. After landing these persons they rowed to the Van Sickle house, close to the Elson house, and took Van Sickle and six other persons into the boat. Just as they were taking the last person from a second-story window, the corner of the house shifted. Marshall lost his hold on the house when the boat was jolted by the last person getting into it, and the current carried the boat one or two hundred feet before the men could regain control of it. Five minutes later the house was swept away. The men reached their starting-point in safety and then made a fourth trip, going to the Slaughter house beside the Elson house. They took Slaughter, his wife, and three children into the boat, and took them to the place where they had previously landed.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
941	<p>James W. Marshall, aged twenty-eight, pottery worker, helped to save Mary A. Elson, Levi Van Sickle, William Slaughter, and others from drowning, Coshocton, Ohio, March 25-26, 1913. (See Award No. 940.) Marshall accompanied his brother on all four trips and rowed the stern pair of oars.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
942	<p>Sophia E. Thomas, aged seventeen, weaver, rescued Eva Gregory, aged thirteen, from a rabid dog, Newry, S. C., June 18, 1912. Miss Gregory spoke to a passing dog; and as she stooped to get a pebble to throw into a stream, the dog sprang at her and fastened its teeth in her jaw. Miss Thomas, one of three other girls present, grabbed the dog's throat with both hands and pulled it away from Miss Gregory. Miss Thomas fell with the dog and retained her hold on it, although it bit her arm three times. Her sister helped her to hold it on the ground until a man arrived with a stone and told her to release the dog. It was shot a moment later and on examination was found to have been afflicted with rabies. Miss Thomas and Miss Gregory were given Pasteur treatment and recovered from their wounds.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
943	<p>Charles F. Hull, aged fifty-eight, laborer, saved Harvey L. Buchanan, aged six months, from drowning, San Angelo, Texas, February 10, 1914. A buggy in which Harvey lay rolled into the South Concho River at a point where the water was twelve feet deep. Hull, on the opposite side of the river, heard the mother's screams and saw the child in the water. Although the water was cold and he was weak and feeble from years of sickness, he removed his coat and shoes and swam toward the child. When half-way across the stream, he felt a cramp coming in his right leg, the knee cap of which had been injured. He stopped and trod water until the pain left, and then he continued to the child. A woman was holding the child at the surface by a slight hold on his clothes with a fish-pole, but she could not get him to the bank. Hull grasped the clothes of the child and the end of the pole, and the woman pulled him to the steep bank. He had swum two hundred and twenty feet and was almost exhausted. Harvey was unconscious, but he was revived. Hull was disabled eighteen days as a result of his act.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 to be applied to the liquidation of his debts.</p>
944	<p>Upton A. Webb, aged twenty-five, laborer, saved Zachariah Maddux, aged thirty-two, baker, from suffocation, Dublin, Texas, August 9, 1911. Maddux was overcome in a well by dynamite fumes, and the cries of his aged father attracted Webb and others to the well. After others had failed to respond to the father's pleas for some one to go down for his son, Webb volunteered to go. He had been warned by a physician not to expose himself to excitement or strain, because of a weak heart. Webb was lowered twenty-five feet to the bottom of the well on a rope, and he tied the rope around Maddux. After Maddux had been hoisted, the rope was lowered; and Webb was raised to the surface. Maddux was unconscious three hours.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 toward purchase of a home.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
945	<p>Joseph E. Campos, Jr., aged forty-five, superintendent (building), saved Elise F. and M. Josephine Robider, aged eighteen and thirteen, respectively, from drowning, Tybee, Ga., August 24, 1912. Josephine became distressed in the Atlantic Ocean where the water was over her depth, and Elise swam to her assistance. The water was rough, and a strong wind was blowing, and Elise could not swim to shore with her sister. She called for help. Josephine was unconscious, and her head was beneath the surface. Campos, who had just eaten a heavy meal, ran eleven hundred feet to the scene, took off his shoes, and swam one hundred and fifty feet to the girls. Supporting them with one arm, he swam about one hundred feet. He got a sharp pain in his left side and tried to touch bottom, but he could not. After a hard struggle, he regained a swimming position and swam thirty feet to water in which he could stand. Other persons met him, and they aided Elise to shore. Campos carried Josephine to shore and then fell to the ground, exhausted. He fully recovered in an hour. Josephine was revived.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 toward purchase of a home.</p>
946	<p>G. Daniel Lankford, aged twenty-seven, car inspector, saved Clarence A. Dozier, aged thirty-five, passenger conductor, from being run over by a train, Dallas, Texas, June 7, 1913. Dozier fell from the end of a passenger-train backing at a speed of about six miles an hour. His head struck north of the north rail, rendering him unconscious; and his feet were between the rails. Lankford was running flush with the end of the train at the south side. He instantly sprang to the middle of the track and grabbed Dozier's feet, one in each hand. The end of the train struck his shoulder when, with no pause in his movements, he continued west and north dragging Dozier off the track. As he cleared the track with Dozier, the end of the train passed him. The train was stopped with the end of the car twenty feet beyond where Dozier had fallen.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 toward purchase of a home.</p>
947	<p>Walter J. Schneider, aged twenty-four, carpenter, helped to save Grover C. Brown, aged twenty-five, clerk, from exposure, West Harrison, Ind., March 26, 1913. The rising waters of White Water River swept away a building in which Brown was; and after he had drifted six miles, he took refuge on a pile of drift at some trees. He was without clothing and suffered from cold. Attempts were made to reach him from both sides of the river, which had overflowed its banks and spread over a district a mile wide; but the attempts failed. During the ensuing night, Schneider and a companion had a boat hauled to a point a mile up-stream on the opposite side of the river; and early in the morning Schneider rowed across the main current, which flowed with a speed of six or seven miles an hour, and then over fields to the drift. His companion helped Brown into the stern of the boat. Schneider attempted to cross the main current, but the boat rocked so that he gave up the attempt. He rowed nearly a mile with the current before he was able to turn into more quiet water. He then rowed a quarter of a mile to a railroad-embankment, where Brown was landed about twenty-four hours after the accident. Brown recovered.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 toward purchase of a home.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
948	<p>Albert T. Oyler, aged thirty-eight, barber, helped to save Grover C. Brown from exposure, West Harrison, Ind., March 26, 1913. (See Award No. 947.) Oyler accompanied Schneider to the rescue, helped Brown to get into the boat, and also held the oars in place when in the roughest water.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 toward purchase of a home.</p>
949	<p>Arnold Wiesendanger, aged fifty-two, caretaker, died attempting to save Catherine J. Ford, aged twelve, from drowning, Columbus, Ohio, March 25, 1913. The Scioto River overflowed its banks; and the Ford home, a mile from the course of the river, was swept from its site and wrecked. Miss Ford drifted down-stream on a section of the building, and a man who attempted to wade toward her in three feet of water was swept off his feet and drowned. Wiesendanger got on a horse that waded about three hundred feet toward the raft, and then, when it was compelled to swim, was diverted from its course by the current. The horse was barely able to keep its nose at the surface, and Wiesendanger grasped a small tree and got into it. It swayed with his weight and the current, and a few minutes later he plunged into the water as though to swim to safety, but he was drowned. Miss Ford's raft was wrecked an hour later, and she was drowned.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal to sister.</p>
950	<p>Harry L. Wyman, aged twenty-four, painter, died attempting to save G. Allen Seltzer, aged twenty-five, designer, from drowning, Bougher, N. J., August 21, 1913. Seltzer, who was a poor swimmer, became distressed in deep water in Rancocas Creek. A young man near him did not feel able to lend aid, and he called to Wyman. Wyman waded and swam thirty-five feet to Seltzer and caught him under the armpits. They went down so that only the tops of their heads were visible; then Wyman kept Seltzer's head above water for a time. After drifting ten feet with the tide, Wyman called for a canoe to be brought out. Before the canoe could reach him, he and Seltzer sank and were drowned.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal to father.</p>
951	<p>Ferdinand P. Clifford, aged forty-five, barber, died attempting to save John W. Coombs, aged nine, from drowning, Belfast, Me., August 10, 1912. Coombs fell into the Passagassawakeag River from a pier, and the tide carried him to water fifteen feet deep. He could not swim. Clifford, who was not physically sound and was subject to spells of weakness, ran over a hundred feet, waded about fifteen feet, and swam about fifty feet to Coombs. He grasped Coombs when the latter was going down and pulled him to the surface. There was a struggle, and in a few seconds he released his hold. Coombs sank and was drowned, Clifford going beneath the surface a few seconds later. He too was drowned.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$500 to mother, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
952	<p>George C. Dewey, aged fifteen, school-boy, died attempting to save W. Clark Morgan, aged thirteen, school-boy, from drowning, Olivet, Mich., January 2, 1913. Dewey, Morgan, and five other boys started to leave the ice on Pine Lake because of its unsafe condition. Two of the boys removed their skates, but the others skated toward shore. Morgan skated out of the course of the others, and the ice broke beneath him, and he fell into deep water several hundred feet from the bank. Dewey skated about seventy-five feet toward Morgan, lay on the ice with his shoulders five feet from the hole, and extended a hockey-stick to Morgan. Morgan grasped the stick and with its aid got the upper part of his body up on the ice; then the ice broke, and both boys fell into the water. Efforts were made to save them, but both were drowned.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 to mother, as needed.</p>
953	<p>Stanley D. Lansborough, aged seventeen, student, died attempting to save George C. Dewey and W. Clark Morgan from drowning, Olivet, Mich., January 2, 1913. (See Award No. 952.) Lansborough skated toward the hole when Dewey fell into the water, and reached a point ten feet from the hole; then the ice broke, and he fell into the water. He was drowned.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 to father, as needed.</p>
954	<p>Lawrence E. Lansborough, aged fifteen, student, attempted to save George C. Dewey and W. Clark Morgan from drowning, Olivet, Mich., January 2, 1913. (See Awards Nos. 952 and 953.) Lawrence was one of the two who had removed their skates. They both ran toward the hole, being passed by Stanley. When they were about twelve feet from the hole, the ice broke; and they went beneath the surface in the hole with the other three boys. Lawrence succeeded in crawling up on the ice himself.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.</p>
955	<p>Ward H. Keeny, aged thirteen, school-boy, attempted to save George C. Dewey, W. Clark Morgan, and Stanley D. Lansborough from drowning, Olivet, Mich., January 2, 1913. (See Awards Nos. 952, 953, and 954.) Keeny ran to the hole with Lawrence E. Lansborough and fell into the water with him when the ice broke. He was unable to climb upon the ice, and he remained in the water until a man arrived in a boat and saved him.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.</p>
956	<p>Mervin L. Van Wey, aged sixteen, student, attempted to save Stanley D. Lansborough from drowning, Olivet, Mich., January 2, 1913. (See Awards Nos. 952, 953, and 954.) When Morgan fell into the water, Van Wey took off his skates and ran to the bank for a rail. He reached the hole just after Lawrence E. Lansborough got up on the ice, Morgan and Dewey having sunk by that time. He and Lawrence attempted to put the rail under Stanley's arm, but the ice broke under them. Both used the rail for support and got out, after Stanley had sunk for the last time.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
957	<p>Phebe Briggs, aged twenty, student, saved Laura M. Reiner, Annie J. Oldham, and Myra M. Hulst, aged twenty-two, twenty-four, and twenty-three, respectively, from drowning, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., February 5, 1913. Miss Reiner and four companions accidentally coasted onto the ice on a lake on the campus at Vassar College, at night, and broke through. One woman came up under the ice and was drowned, but the others grasped the edge of the ice. Miss Briggs, having sent the only other person near the scene for help, crawled towards the hole, pushing a small sled ahead of her. Miss Reiner and Miss Oldham in turn grasped the sled and were pulled from the water and taken to a place of safety by Miss Briggs. Miss Briggs went toward the hole a third time, but the ice broke and she fell into the water nine feet deep. She pushed the sled down, and it remained in a perpendicular position resting on the bottom. Miss Briggs got her feet on the sled; and she maintained a position with her head above the water and supported Miss Hulst several minutes until a man reached her and took Miss Hulst and her to safety. Miss Hulst was unconscious, but she was revived.</p>	Silver Medal.
958	<p>Henry T. O'Donnell, aged eleven, school-boy, attempted to save H. Blanchard Whitworth, aged eleven, from drowning, Revere Mass., January 15, 1913. Whitworth and O'Donnell were skating on an abandoned clay-pit, in parts of which was very deep water. Whitworth skated toward a part of the pit which he and O'Donnell had previously avoided because of the weak ice; and when he got to the thin ice, he broke through in water eight feet deep. He was twenty feet from the nearest bank. O'Donnell took off his skates and went to the bank opposite Whitworth. No effort was being made to aid Whitworth, and a man urged O'Donnell to rescue him. O'Donnell was not of robust build, and his left arm was atrophied. He feared to go on the ice, but he got a hockey-stick and walked to a point about five feet from Whitworth. He extended the stick, and Whitworth grasped it. When O'Donnell began to pull, the ice broke; and he fell into the water and went beneath the surface. He could not swim, but he kicked and beat the water. He went down a second time and came up. Whitworth sank and was drowned. After O'Donnell had been in the water five minutes, men with planks aided him to the bank. He was weak from fright and became hysterical. He was disabled fourteen days.</p>	Silver Medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
959	<p>Lillian M. Coburn, aged forty-two, nurse, saved William D. Minckler, Sr., aged sixty-two, civil engineer, and William D. Minckler, Jr., aged twenty-five, civil engineer's assistant, from burning, Susanville, Cal., September 7, 1913. The elder Minckler was a patient at a hospital and could walk only with difficulty because of rheumatism; and his son was in the room adjoining his, a patient suffering from concussion of the brain. The younger man was delirious. Fire broke out in the elder man's room while he was asleep and under the influence of medicine. The flames spread rapidly and were shooting out of the upper part of the door when Mrs. Coburn discovered the fire. She ran from a place of safety into the room, put a towel over the patient's head and took him to the hall. She took him to the door of his son's room; then she entered the son's room and tried to put him through a window. The flames were bursting through the partition between the rooms. The man struggled so violently that Mrs. Coburn was thrown to the floor. She twisted a towel around his head and neck and dragged him across the room to the hall. The elder man was dazed, and he was standing where Mrs. Coburn had left him. A draft was driving the flames toward him, and they were close. The hall was filled with dense smoke. Mrs. Coburn pushed the elder man before her with one hand and dragged the younger man after her to the end of the hall, about thirty feet distant; and then she passed through a door and was out of the path of the flames. Her clothes and hair were burning. An hour later the whole building was in ruins. Mrs. Coburn was seriously burned, and she is permanently disfigured. The men were burned, but they recovered.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$1,100 disablement benefits, and \$50 a month until further notice.</p>
960	<p>J. Buchanan Johnson, aged fifty-six, laborer, helped to save Henry E. Goins, aged thirty-seven, laborer, and Ella L. A. and Edward Goins, aged eighteen and one, respectively, from drowning, Zanesville, Ohio, March 26, 1913. The district at the confluence of the Muskingum and Licking Rivers was flooded with waters from these streams, and a swift current swept against and over a concrete arch bridge at the mouth of the Licking River. Houses and all kinds of debris drifted in the swift current, and timbers which reached the bridge were sucked down and under the bridge. The water reached above the second floor of the Goins house, which was near the bridge; and Goins and his family took refuge on a pile of lumber which drifted against the house. Later the lumber began to drift toward the bridge. Johnson and a companion were near in a skiff, and they backed over six hundred feet after the lumber. They reached it and took Goins and his family off when the lumber was but thirty-five feet from the bridge. A moment or two later the pile of lumber struck the bridge and was demolished. For two minutes the combined efforts of Johnson and his companion failed to move the boat against the current when they tried to leave their dangerous position; then they gained a foot or two and made their way, slowly at first, to less swift water and to safety.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
961	<p>Vernon F. Patterson, aged twenty-six, hotel proprietor, helped to save Henry E., Ella L. A., and Edward Goins from drowning, Zanesville, Ohio, March 26, 1913. (See Award No. 960.) Patterson accompanied Johnson to the rescue and handled the oars throughout the trip.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
962	<p>Edward Bruce, aged thirty-three, brakeman, saved Della G. Snyder, aged forty-eight, from being run over by a train, Pacific, Mo., November 3, 1913. Mrs. Snyder started to cross a track on which a fast train was approaching. When the train was two hundred feet from her, she was warned by a whistle from the locomotive; and she stopped with one foot between the rails. Bruce ran about twenty feet and sprang across the track, grabbing Mrs. Snyder's arm as he passed. He pulled her after him, and both cleared the track when the locomotive was less than three feet from them. It was running at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
963	<p>Raymond Harrison, aged twenty-nine, motorman, attempted to save Edward Jones (colored), aged thirty-two, pool-room proprietor, and three others from drowning, Troy, Ohio, March 25, 1913. The flood water of the Great Miami River swept the home of Edward Jones from its site, and the house lodged against trees less than three hundred feet from where the water rushed under a railroad-bridge. Jones, who was a cripple and sick, and the other three persons took refuge in a tree. There was a strong suction toward the bridge, and it was thought to be impossible to reach the tree in a boat. Harrison made an effort to do so with a wire fastened to his boat; but after rowing for an hour and thirty minutes without making much headway across the current, his boat was pulled to land. He again set out with another man who aided him by handling the wire; and after rowing hard for more than an hour, he reached the tree and took all those in it into the boat. As he was preparing to return with his load, the current carried the boat under a projecting roof; and it was upset. Harrison grabbed a thorn tree and got into it, but the others were carried under the bridge and were drowned. Harrison was taken from the tree the next morning. He was nearly frozen and was badly injured by thorns and was disabled two weeks.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$1,000 to be applied toward the liquidation of his debts.</p>
964	<p>Robert Kenney (colored), aged forty-five, died assisting in an attempt to save Edward Jones and three others from drowning, Troy, Ohio, March 25, 1913. (See Award No. 963.) Kenney accompanied Harrison on the second trip and paid out wire as the boat proceeded. He was drowned when the boat upset.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$500 to father, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
965	<p>George H. J. Collins, aged fifteen, laborer, died attempting to save F. Edward Johnson, aged thirty-four, shoe-cutter, from drowning, Gloucester, Mass., July 10, 1914. Johnson stood on a flat rock at the water's edge and fished at a time when waves swept in from the Atlantic Ocean and dashed against the rocks with great force. The waves surged back with a strong suction and heavy undertow, and conditions were exceptionally dangerous. A wave swept Johnson from his feet, and he was carried from shore. Companions on shore shouted an alarm, and Collins ran to the scene. Johnson's companions did not offer to go to the rescue; but Collins, a stranger, immediately took off his shoes and swam thirty-five feet to Johnson. He grasped Johnson and attempted to swim to shore with him, but the task was too difficult. The end of a rope was thrown toward Collins. It fell short; and before it could be thrown again, he sank and was drowned. Johnson also was drowned.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$1,000 to father, as needed.</p>
966	<p>Henry West (colored), aged thirty-four, crossing watchman, died saving Judson A. Haviland, aged nine, and Charles W. Jones, aged eleven, from being run over by a train, Asbury Park, N. J., September 27, 1913. The boys were driving a pony at a trot toward a track on which a passenger-train was approaching at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, they not having seen the train because of another which had just passed. West, who had but one arm, waved a warning to them from the opposite side of the track and then ran across the track and grabbed the harness beneath the pony's head, stopping the pony. The pony turned aside; and West lost his hold, falling with his head very close to the track just as the locomotive began to pass him. A step of the locomotive struck him, causing injuries from which he died several hours later. Neither of the boys was injured.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$500 to father, as needed.</p>
967	<p>Frances Spanke, aged fourteen, school-girl, died attempting to save Marie R. Oberle, aged ten, from being run over by a train, Clarksville, Ark., May 7, 1914. As the girls were crossing a railroad-bridge, a passenger-train approached behind them at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour. While running on a trestle at the end of the bridge, Marie fell to her knees between the rails when the locomotive was but one hundred and thirty feet from her. Miss Spanke was six feet in front of her, three feet from the end of the trestle. She turned and ran to Marie and grasped her outstretched hands. At that instant the locomotive struck the girls and knocked them from the track. Miss Spanke received injuries from which she died five hours later. Marie received severe injuries, but she recovered in six weeks.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$200 to foster-mother, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
968	<p>John T. Greer, aged forty-one, blacksmith, died attempting to save William P. Haynes, aged twenty-nine, farmer, from suffocation, Dugger, Ark., July 15, 1912. Haynes was overcome by carbon dioxide in a well thirty-two feet deep. A man went down a ladder to aid him, thinking that he had fainted; but he also was affected and had barely strength enough to get out of the well. Another man straddled a box at the end of the well-rope and was lowered, but he called to be raised before he reached the bottom. Greer then reached the scene and was lowered to the bottom on the box. He tied a harness strap around Haynes and to the well-rope. Men above raised Haynes, and Greer climbed the ladder beside Haynes and helped as much as possible in raising him. Half-way to the top Greer was overcome; and he fell across Haynes, which made it necessary to lower Haynes to the bottom. The position of Greer's body then prevented the raising of Haynes. Both were taken to the surface about forty minutes later, but they could not be revived.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$20 a month for support of former widow, during her life, or until she remarries, with \$5 a month additional for each of four children until each reaches age of sixteen.</p>
969	<p>William A. Hall, aged forty-six, school-teacher and farmer, died saving R. Lafayette Worley, aged thirty-five, farmer, from suffocation, Sugar Valley, Ga., September 6, 1913. Worley was overcome by dynamite fumes in a well twenty-six feet deep, and men at the top refused to go to the rescue. Worley's wife appealed to Hall, who was approaching the well; and he immediately agreed to enter the well. Standing on a box at the end of the well-rope, he was lowered to the bottom. He tied Worley to the box, and Worley was raised to the surface. Hall was overcome before the box was lowered to him, and he was dead when taken from the well thirty minutes later. Worley's skull was fractured when he fell; and he died without recovering consciousness, fifty hours after being taken from the well.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$50 a month for support of widow, during her life, or until she remarries, with \$5 a month additional for her daughter until she reaches age of sixteen.</p>
970	<p>Lumis Little (colored), aged fifty, well-digger and farmer, attempted to save William A. Hall from suffocation, Sugar Valley, Ga., September 6, 1913. (See Award No. 969.) Little was brought to the well from a point a mile and a half distant. Knowing the danger he was about to encounter and that all of the men present, about fifteen, were afraid to enter the well, Little said he would go. He tied himself to the well-rope and was lowered into the well. He tied another rope around Hall and was then hoisted, but he was unconscious when he reached the surface. He was given medical attention, but was disabled four or five days.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
971	<p>Patrick Lynch, aged thirty-nine, foreman of sewer construction, died as the result of attempting to save James P. Conlon, aged fifty, laborer, from suffocation, San Francisco, Cal., September 16, 1913. Conlon was overcome by gas in a sewer; and he fell unconscious at the foot of a ladder in a man-hole, which was nine feet deep. Lynch hurried to the man-hole and immediately entered it. When he reached the bottom of the ladder, he was overcome by the gas; and he sank down at the foot of the ladder. Attempts were made to save Conlon and Lynch, but Conlon was dead when taken out twenty-five minutes later, and Lynch died the following day.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$60 a month for support of widow, during her life, or until she remarries, with \$5 a month additional for each of two children until each reaches age of sixteen.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
972	<p>Nicholas H. Lawlor, aged thirty-five, laborer, attempted to save Patrick Lynch from suffocation, San Francisco, Cal., September 16, 1913. (See Award No. 971.) Lawlor descended into the manhole almost as soon as Lynch was overcome. He raised Lynch; and then, being affected by the gas, he climbed the ladder. Lawlor was assisted to a nearby hospital, but he did not enter. He again descended to attempt a rescue two or three minutes after leaving the manhole, but he was again affected and climbed the ladder without Lynch. Lawlor was partially disabled thirteen days.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$1,000 to be applied toward the liquidation of his debts.</p>
973	<p>Joseph Stirling, aged eighteen, gardener's apprentice, saved Peter Sylak, aged thirty-five, teamster, from drowning, Oyster Bay, N. Y., January 25, 1912. Sylak and a companion were skating on West Harbor at night, and the ice broke under Sylak. He caught the ice and kept from going beneath the surface. He sent his companion to summon help, and the man's shouts attracted Stirling. Stirling crossed the ice for a distance of thirty-five hundred feet. He lay on the ice at the edge of the hole and made three or four attempts to pull Sylak up on the ice with a hockey-stick, but the ice broke and he did not succeed. He put the curved end of the stick inside Sylak's coat, and Sylak grasped the stick. Twenty minutes later Sylak lost his hold on the stick, and Stirling held him at the surface by means of the stick. Men arrived with a rope, and one end was thrown to Stirling from a point about fifteen feet from the hole. He knelt on the stick, leaned toward Sylak, and fastened the rope around Sylak's body; then he crawled back. Another man helped him pull Sylak from the hole, and they then took him to shore. He was unconscious, but he was revived. Stirling's clothes were wet from water that had flowed over the ice while he was trying to help Sylak, and they froze before he reached shore. One of his feet and the tips of his fingers were frosted.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.</p>
974	<p>C. William Lewis, Jr., aged fourteen, water-boy, saved W. Marshall Gifford, aged eighteen, laborer, from drowning, Carlsbad, N. M., April 26, 1912. Gifford became distressed while swimming in the Pecos River, and his brother and another boy went to his assistance. He pulled them under the surface once or twice, and then they left him. Lewis swam about fifty feet from a dam, let himself down in the water to find Gifford, and brought Gifford to the surface. Gifford grabbed Lewis around the waist with both arms, and they went beneath the surface. Lewis pushed Gifford away, but he retained a hold on Gifford with one hand and brought him to the surface. Gifford soon became unconscious. Lewis swam to the dam with Gifford, and Gifford was revived.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
975	<p>Bessie A. Vannah, aged sixteen, student, attempted to save Frank C. Delano, aged eleven, from drowning, Winslows Mills, Me., January 22, 1913. Delano broke through the ice on Medomak River at a point fifteen feet from the nearest bank, where the water was eight feet deep. Miss Vannah, who could not swim, went fifty feet across the ice from the opposite bank with a stick five feet long; and when she was ten feet from the hole, she crawled on her hands and knees. From a point five feet from the hole she pushed the stick to Delano, and he grasped it. With Miss Vannah's aid he got one knee up on the ice, and then his sister ran to Miss Vannah's side, and the ice broke. Both girls fell into the water. When they came up, they clung to the ice until men reached them with boards and lifted them from the water. Delano was drowned.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.</p>
976	<p>Harold Q. Abell, aged eighteen, student, saved Edward J. Otto, aged sixteen, student, from drowning, Riley, Kan., June 4, 1911. Abell and Otto were swimming in Madison Creek, and Otto became tired when thirty feet from the bank and could swim no farther. He was in water over six feet deep, and he called for help. Abell, who was the only person near Otto, swam to Otto and grasped him. Otto immediately grasped Abell with both hands, and they went beneath the surface. Abell struggled and freed himself and came to the surface. Otto grabbed one of Abell's feet and pulled Abell beneath the surface again. Abell kicked himself free and swam toward the bank. Another young man waded out and extended a long fishing-pole toward Abell. Abell swam to water in which he could stand, took the pole, and holding to the other young man's hand, moved toward Otto and extended the pole so that the end touched Otto. Otto grasped the pole and was pulled to the bank.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.</p>
977	<p>John M. Greenfield, aged eighteen, student, attempted to save an indeterminate child or children from a runaway, Batesville, Ark., March 7, 1913. Two horses broke from the wagon to which they had been hitched and galloped along a street at a speed of fifteen miles an hour. Greenfield, but a moment before having noticed small children in the street, ran into the street and grabbed the bridle or rein of one horse with both hands. He was immediately knocked to the ground under the horse. His coat was caught by a part of the harness, and he was dragged twenty feet; then his coat became free, and he lay unconscious. The horses continued at undiminished speed, but the children got out of their way. Greenfield was disabled seven days.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
978	<p>Guy W. Henson, aged seventeen, printer's apprentice, attempted to save William P. Gault, aged thirty-three, linotype operator, from drowning, Joplin, Mo., July 14, 1912. While swimming in Shoal Creek, Gault became distressed at a point twenty feet from the bank, where the water was about eight feet deep. Henson swam twenty-five feet to Gault, although an older man had swum to Gault and then left him. Gault was beneath the surface the second time when Henson reached him, and he was struggling. Henson pulled him to the surface, put his arm around him, and attempted to swim toward the bank; but the current and Gault's struggles prevented him from making any headway. In about two minutes Henson began to tire, and he and Gault went beneath the surface once or twice. A branch thrown from the bank struck and stunned Henson for an instant. He released his hold on Gault, and Gault went beneath the surface and became unconscious. Men swam out, one getting Gault and one assisting Henson toward the bank. Gault recovered.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.</p>
979	<p>Robert Galbraith, aged fourteen, school-boy, saved Charles T. Slatten, aged forty-five, well-driller, from drowning, Noel, Mo., July 15, 1913. Slatten got caught in a very strong whirlpool in the Elk River, fifty feet from the bank, where the water was ten feet deep, and could not get out of it. Galbraith, who had only a few minutes before helped his father out of the same place, swam to him with water-wings. Persons at the scene called to him repeatedly to keep away from Slatten, who was struggling; but he swam close to Slatten and put the water-wings under Slatten's arms. Within a minute a boy in a skiff reached the spot. Slatten held to the skiff, and Galbraith got into it. The boy and Galbraith paddled, pulling Slatten from the whirlpool to the bank, where Slatten became unconscious from exhaustion. He was revived.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for educational purposes, as needed.</p>
980	<p>Florence Murray, aged twelve, school-girl, saved J. Ballantyne Thompson, aged six, from drowning, Avonton, Ont., March 14, 1912. Thompson went to the extreme edge of a cake of ice which overhung the water of the Avon River, and the ice broke under him. He fell into water five feet deep and came to the surface four feet from the bank. Miss Murray ran to the edge of the ice, and although she could not swim, jumped into the water beside Thompson. Thompson had gone down and come up a second time. Miss Murray put one arm around Thompson and used her other hand to paddle toward the bank, her clothing keeping her from going under the water. Other children formed a chain on the bank, and by their aid Miss Murray and Thompson were pulled to the bank and lifted from the water.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for educational purposes, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
981	<p>William A. McKnight, aged twenty-three, student, saved two unidentified boys, aged about six, from a runaway, New York, N. Y., March 18, 1913. The two boys stood in the street in the path of a horse that was galloping rapidly toward them drawing a wagon. McKnight ran to them from the curb, gave them a shove that moved them out of danger, and instantly backed toward the curb. His heel struck the curb, and he fell. At the same instant the wheel of the wagon struck the curb, and the wagon fell over on him. He was badly injured, being disabled thirty days.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,200 to be applied to the liquidation of his debts.</p>
982	<p>James Williams (colored), aged forty, crossing watchman, saved John D. Jennings, aged sixty-six, butcher, from being run over by a train, Farmville, Va., October 23, 1912. Not aware that a freight-train was approaching at a speed of from eight to fourteen miles an hour, Jennings walked onto the track. Williams, who had but one arm, saw Jennings's danger and ran to the track, facing him. He put one foot inside the rails, and grabbed Jennings's coat when the locomotive was but six feet distant. Jennings misunderstood Williams's motive and resisted, but Williams pulled harder and got him beyond the rail. The cylinder of the locomotive struck Jennings and injured him, and the bumper-timber struck Williams. Williams clung to the bumper-timber and was dragged about twenty feet; then he fell to the ground at the side of the track and rolled several feet from it. He sustained injuries which disabled him forty-three days. Jennings also recovered from his injuries.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 toward purchase of a home.</p>
983	<p>Charles H. Low, aged thirty-one, farmer, attempted to save Rupert E. Tobey, aged five, from drowning, Vassalboro, Me., May 19, 1912. Rupert and his father, neither of whom could swim, and Low and another man (Carl B. Warren, Award No. 708) were in a sail-boat on Webber Pond. When the boat was three hundred feet from the bank, and while the wind was blowing in strong gusts and waves were running two to three feet high, Rupert fell overboard into water twelve feet deep. Low and Warren immediately jumped from the boat, and Low reached Rupert a moment before Warren. He gave the child to Warren and swam to get the boat. Rupert's father could not manage the boat, and it was running before the wind. Low swam ten minutes and was so exhausted when he reached the boat that he could only hold to the gunwale. Rupert's father pulled him on board. Rupert and Warren in the meantime were drowned.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
984	<p>James H. Johnson, aged twenty-seven, locomotive fireman, saved Henry L. Baker, aged two, from being run over by a train, Chilhowie, Va., April 9, 1913. Henry got on a track on which a freight-train was approaching at a speed of thirty miles an hour. Johnson saw him and went along the running-board of the locomotive to the bumper-timber. He stooped, put his right hand on the bumper and his left on top of the bumper-timber, and lowered his feet to the bottom of the pilot. There was no foot support, and his weight rested on his hands. He put one foot forward and attempted to push Henry off the track. The train was then running about eleven miles an hour. Henry's weight forced Johnson's ankle against the pilot, his toe catching under the flange of the rail and his heel under the pilot. Henry rested on the rail and against Johnson's foot, and his head was nearly under the pilot. Henry was pushed along the rail for a distance of twelve feet, and then Johnson got his foot free and kicked Henry off the track. The train was then going seven miles an hour. Henry was not seriously injured.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
985	<p>Edward W. Hays, aged fifty-four, driver, attempted to save Leroy B. Howey, aged thirty-six, farmer, from suffocation, Berryton, Kan., September 18, 1913. Howey was working in a well twenty feet deep, following a blast, and was overcome by the fumes. With a rope around his body Hays descended a ladder, which did not reach the top of the well. He stood at the bottom for about a minute waiting for another rope to be lowered; but before the rope was lowered, he was overcome. The men above raised him to the surface, and he was revived. Howey was taken out later and was revived.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
986	<p>John B. Deeever, aged fifty-eight, banker, saved Leroy B. Howey from suffocation, Berryton, Kan., September 18, 1913. (See Award No. 985.) Deeever reached the well as Hays was being drawn to the surface. The owner of the well was being urged to go down for Howey. Deeever said that he would go; and he descended the ladder, having a rope tied around his body and carrying another in his hand. There was a noose in the end of the latter rope; and when Deeever reached the bottom of the well, he put the noose around Howey. He then climbed to the surface, after having been in the well two or three minutes. Howey was drawn up and revived.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
987	<p>James F. Smith, aged twenty-four, telephone operator, attempted to save Blanche C. Curran, aged twenty-three, from drowning, Shady Side, Md., August 10, 1913. Smith and Miss Curran with a number of others were sailing at the mouth of West River, where the water was over twelve feet deep. A squall struck the boat, and a swinging boom knocked Miss Curran into the water. The waves were three or four feet high. Smith immediately dived after Miss Curran. No person remaining on the boat was capable of handling it properly, and it was rapidly driven far from those in the water. Smith swam a few feet to Miss Curran and grasped her with one hand, and a few seconds later she caught him violently with both arms. He freed himself, and then again grasped Miss Curran. She turned to grasp him, and he released his hold, and they became separated. Miss Curran sank and did not come up. Smith took off his clothes and swam a mile to a pole extending two feet above the surface of the water at a point a half a mile from shore. The wind had died down considerably, and the waves were two feet high. Smith was weak and dazed. He clung to the pole about ten minutes and then swam about sixty feet toward shore. At that point he began to wade. A quarter of a mile from shore a man in a launch picked Smith up.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
988	<p>Floyd E. Morgan, aged twenty-nine, carpenter, saved Charles A. Jacobs, aged fifty-six, truckman, from drowning, Bryant Pond, Me., November 13, 1911. Jacobs went on Bryant Pond in a canoe to get a boat that was drifting before a high wind; and the canoe was upset at a point five hundred feet from the nearest shore, where the water was twenty-five feet deep. Morgan, who could not swim, went to the rescue in a boat which leaked badly, although the waves were three feet high and he had only a stick four feet long and three inches wide for a paddle. He proceeded with the wind for nearly a half a mile; then he put in toward shore to empty his boat, which was almost full. After emptying the boat Morgan paddled seven hundred feet to Jacobs, who was nearly exhausted from exposure. Jacobs held to the stern of Morgan's boat, and Morgan paddled five hundred feet to shore. Morgan's clothes were wet from his waist down; and before he reached home, they were somewhat frozen.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
989	<p>Ethyle J. Armstrong, aged nineteen, stenographer, saved Gertrude A. Frederick, aged twenty-four, from drowning, Elgin House, Lake Joseph, Ont., July 20, 1912. Miss Frederick became distressed while bathing in the lake at a point one hundred fifty feet from shore. She struggled to keep at the surface; and her screams attracted Miss Armstrong, who was fifty feet from her. Miss Armstrong swam to Miss Frederick, and Miss Frederick grasped her. When told to do so, Miss Frederick released her hold and grasped Miss Armstrong's bathing-suit. Miss Armstrong tried to swim toward shore with Miss Frederick, but she could make slow progress. Waves from a steamer that had just passed aided her slightly. She reached wadable water at a point sixty feet from shore, but she was in a state of exhaustion, and she and Miss Frederick went beneath the surface. Two women in a motor-boat reached them at that time and took them to shore.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
990	<p>Jess L. Liston, aged thirty-one, laborer, attempted to save Willis Hays, aged fifty-two, well-digger, from suffocation, Burlington, Kan., August 22, 1907. Hays descended into a well containing smoke, following a blast of black powder, and almost immediately called to Liston to draw him up. Liston hoisted Hays almost to the surface, and then Hays became unconscious and fell to the bottom. Liston called other men, and upon the arrival of the first man had himself lowered to the bottom of the well to get Hays. Liston was overcome in less than two minutes after entering the well. He and Hays were taken out by another man. They were revived. Liston was disabled twelve days.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
991	<p>F. Marion Mark, aged forty-two, farmer, saved Willis Hays and Jess L. Liston from suffocation, Burlington, Kan., August 22, 1907. (See Award No. 990.) Mark, upon arriving at the well, had himself lowered into the well fifteen minutes after Liston was overcome. No other person present would go. Mark had one foot in a loop at the end of the well-rope, and a short rope was tied around him and the well-rope. He grasped Hays and held him while men above hoisted them. After resting a minute, he again had himself lowered, and brought Liston to the surface in the same way. When he reached the surface, the rope tied around him and the well-rope had slipped almost to his feet.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
992	<p>John R. Hoffmann, aged twenty-six, clerk, saved Andrew F. O'Bryan, aged seventy-eight, physician, from being run over by a train, Longview Junction, Texas, December 19, 1913. O'Bryan, who was somewhat hard of hearing, drove toward a track on which a passenger-train was approaching at a speed of fifteen miles an hour. When his horse was five feet from the track and the locomotive was sixty feet from the horse, Hoffmann ran toward the horse from a point thirty-five feet in front of it. He grabbed the bit when the horse had its forefeet between the rails, and threw all his strength into an effort to back the horse. The locomotive was then fifteen feet distant, and the speed had not been decreased. Hoffmann forced the horse back and barely cleared the track himself before the locomotive passed.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
993	<p>Charles E. Glass, aged forty-three, locomotive engineer, saved William H. Hawley (colored), aged fifty-six, carpenter, from being run over by a train, Staunton, Va., July 20, 1912. Hawley stood midway between the rails of a track on which a passenger-train was approaching at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, and he did not realize his danger. From a point fifteen feet from Hawley, Glass sprang toward Hawley, stepped inside the rails, grabbed him, and jerked him from the track. They cleared the track when the locomotive was about ten feet from them.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
994	<p>George A. Watson, aged seventeen, errand boy, saved an unidentified man, aged about thirty, from drowning, Clinton, Mass., July 9, 1912. Three or four Poles went bathing in the Lancaster Mills Pond; and one of them became distressed about thirty feet from the bank, where the water was ten feet deep. His companions did not go to his aid. Watson was attracted to the scene. He ran over one hundred feet, waded a few feet, and then, fully dressed except coat and vest, swam to the man. The man was struggling wildly, but he was nearly overcome. Watson grasped the man's wrist, and the man grabbed Watson's hand. Watson struck the man with his hand and knee, and jerked away. The man went slightly below the surface; and when he came up, he did not struggle. Watson got behind him, grasped him under the armpits, and swam with his feet until he was near wadable water. He was becoming tired. He let go his hold on the man and shoved him toward the bank with his foot. The man's companions then took charge of him.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
995	<p>William G. Gallagher, aged twenty-one, electrician, saved Mary A. Hurley, aged thirty-one, from drowning, Far Rockaway, N. Y., September 2, 1913. Mrs. Hurley, who was a very poor swimmer, got into deep water while bathing in the Atlantic Ocean. The current carried her farther out, and she struggled violently to keep at the surface. Gallagher ran about one hundred fifty feet along the beach, took off his coat and shoes, and waded and swam rapidly about seventy-five feet to Mrs. Hurley. He grasped Mrs. Hurley with one arm and swam with her to a point twenty feet from shore; then she twisted herself from his grasp and caught hold of his right arm near the shoulder. Her position impeded Gallagher's movements, but he swam ten feet farther and reached water in which he could stand.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
996	<p>James D. Prater, aged twenty-five, farmer, saved Ernest Whitetree (Indian), aged eighteen, farmer, from suffocation, Tiff City, Mo., June 24, 1911. Whitetree descended into a well and tied a rope around a man who was unconscious at the bottom, twenty-five feet below the surface. Whitetree thought the man had fainted from heat and overwork, but he had been overcome by carbon dioxide. The man was hoisted by means of the rope, but Whitetree was overcome before he could leave the well. Prater was called to the scene; and although he saw the unconscious man on the ground and knew that another man at the well had refused to enter the well, he had himself lowered with his foot in a loop in the well-rope. He tied another rope around Whitetree and was then hoisted. Whitetree was drawn up. He was unconscious for several hours, and he was blind for three or four days after the accident.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
997	<p>Iddo P. Norton, aged thirty-seven, miner, saved Henry C. Greeson, aged twenty-eight, miner, from suffocation, Alix, Ark., September 6, 1913. Greeson was overcome by gas at the bottom of a well twenty-eight feet deep, after having been in the well less than five minutes. Norton descended a ladder and tied a rope around Greeson, and then he climbed to the surface. When he and another man began to pull on the rope, it began to slip; and Norton climbed down and tied it tighter. Other men had arrived; and while they hoisted Greeson, Norton climbed the ladder and watched that the rope did not slip. He reached the surface in safety. Greeson was unconscious for about thirty minutes.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
998	<p>Albert A. LaDue, aged twenty-six, motorman, saved Lillian M. Carter, aged one, from being run over by an electric car, Saginaw, Mich., September 13, 1913. Lillian toddled to the track and fell across a rail when LaDue's car was thirty or forty feet from her. By reversing the motor, LaDue had reduced the speed of the car from twenty miles an hour to eight; and he then threw off the power and applied the air-brakes. This was done with his left hand as he stepped toward the car steps. The steps were about seven feet from the child. LaDue jumped, swinging in front of the car, and landed on his feet close to the rail. He leaned forward, grabbed Lillian's clothes, and was lifting her when the car, running a little less than eight miles an hour, struck him. He was knocked eight feet and landed two feet outside the track, his body having passed a pole that stood only three feet from the rail. Neither he nor the child was injured. The car stopped with the rear end forty-three feet beyond the point of rescue.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
999	<p>Edgar L. Rayne, aged twenty, farm-hand, saved Henry L. Harrison, aged sixteen, school-boy, from drowning, Berlin, Md., July 31, 1912. Harrison and other boys were in a rowboat that trailed behind a launch on Sinepuxent Bay. The boat capsized, and the boys were thrown into the water, seven hundred and eighty-five feet from shore. Rayne, who was running the launch, called to a friend to take charge; and then, clad in a bathing-suit, he jumped overboard and swam sixty feet to Harrison, who was badly frightened. He grasped Harrison with one hand; and Harrison clutched at him with both hands, tearing the shoulder-strap of his shirt and pulling the front of the shirt down, and attempted to climb up on Rayne. This forced Rayne beneath the surface, and he pushed Harrison away, but Harrison retained his hold on one of Rayne's shoulders. The launch was being poorly managed, and Rayne swam about sixty feet with Harrison before the launch was close enough for a rope to be thrown to him. He and Harrison grasped the rope and were taken on board.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
1000	<p>Earl H. McCann, aged twenty-three, driver, died as the result of an attempt to save Charles A. Adams, aged twenty-two, farm-hand, from drowning, Crockett, Texas, August 5, 1914. Adams suddenly got into deep water at the edge of a shoal in the Trinity River and went beneath the surface. A man sixty years old, the only other person present except McCann, swam to Adams. Adams grasped him and they went beneath the surface twice; then the old man freed himself. McCann waded toward Adams, extending a fishing-pole, and he suddenly got into deep water. He swam a short distance to Adams and grasped him. Adams grasped McCann with both hands, and they went beneath the surface together twice. McCann freed himself; and the other man suggested they go to shore, as they could not save Adams. McCann swam toward the bank, but he became distressed and was drowned. Adams was drowned.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$500 to mother, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
1001	<p>Woodson Graham (colored), aged thirteen, school-boy, died attempting to save Arlington Buntin (colored), aged fourteen, school-boy, from drowning, Grenada, Miss., June 2, 1913. Buntin, who could not swim, got into deep water twenty-five feet from the bank of the Yalobusha River and went beneath the surface. Graham waded twenty feet and jumped toward Buntin, who was going down a third time. Buntin, who was taller and heavier than Graham, grabbed Graham's head or neck; and they went beneath the surface together. Both were drowned.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$500 to father, as needed.</p>
1002	<p>Patrick J. Moriarty, aged fifty-two, foreman, died attempting to save Timothy Talbot, aged forty-seven, driver, from suffocation, St. Louis, Mo., July 6, 1914. Talbot lowered himself into a manhole seven and one half feet deep to turn a valve in a water-pipe. The manhole had not been opened for two or three years, and it contained gas which affected Talbot immediately. He sank to the bottom of the hole; and Moriarty, who saw his condition, immediately lowered himself into the hole in order to lift Talbot to another man at the surface. Moriarty stooped as though to grasp Talbot; and then he sank down, overcome. He was dead when he was taken out of the hole twenty minutes later. Talbot was taken out by others, and he was revived.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$25 a month for support of widow, during her life, or until she remarries, with \$5 a month additional for each of two children until each reaches age of sixteen.</p>
1003	<p>R. Emil Drummer, aged twenty-two, knitter, died attempting to save Alfred M. Scheer, aged twenty-four, knitter, from drowning, Westville, N. J., June 29, 1913. Scheer and Drummer were wading in shallow water in Big Timber Creek; and suddenly Scheer got into a deep hole, where he struggled to keep at the surface. He was a very poor swimmer. A man on the bank extended an oar toward Scheer, but the oar was too short. Drummer, who was not a good swimmer, waded eight or ten feet and then swam through deep water toward Scheer. Another man, on the bank, who could not swim, was the only other person near. Six feet from Scheer, Drummer became distressed; and before the man on the bank could bring a boat to the rescue, Drummer and Scheer both sank and were drowned.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$25 a month for support of widow, during her life, or until she remarries, with \$5 a month additional for her son until he reaches age of sixteen.</p>
1004	<p>Ellsworth Sanders, aged forty-seven, bricklayer, sustained fatal injuries saving Rose M. Schmitt, aged twenty-three, from a runaway, Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1914. Sanders and a friend saw a team of horses galloping along a street without a driver, in the rear of Miss Schmitt and her sister, who did not appear to be aware of danger. They ran toward the young women, who were between them and the horses. Sanders grabbed Miss Rose, and the other man grabbed her sister. The girls misunderstood the men's motives, jerked away, and ran. They escaped injury; but the horses plunged into the men, knocking them to the ground. Sanders was severely injured and died a few hours later.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal to widow and \$300 to liquidate her indebtedness, and \$35 a month during her life, or until she remarries, with \$5 a month additional for each of three children until each reaches age of sixteen.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
1005	<p>Michael J. Kelly, aged thirty-four, bricklayer, saved Clara M. Schmitt from a runaway, Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1914. (See Award No. 1004.) Kelly was with Sanders, and he ran with him and grabbed Miss Clara. He sustained several bruises, but no serious injury.</p>	<p>Bronze Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
1006	<p>Robert S. Pierson, aged thirty-five, clerk, helped to save J. Hugh Magill, aged twenty-two, checker, from drowning, Rehoboth, Del., August 2, 1913. Magill, who was a very poor swimmer, was swept into deep water by a current, while bathing in the Atlantic Ocean. He struggled to keep at the surface ninety feet from shore, where the water was ten feet deep. Pierson, the only person near, swam fifty feet to Magill, grasped him, and attempted to swim toward shore; but the current carried them farther out. Pierson called for help. He supported Magill about ten minutes, and then became exhausted. He believed that he was about to drown, released his hold on Magill, and ceased his efforts to swim. At that moment help reached Magill, and within a few seconds a man reached Pierson and took him to shore. Magill and Pierson were unconscious when they reached shore, but they were revived. Pierson was disabled fourteen days as a result of nervous and physical strain.</p>	<p>Silver Medal.</p>
1007	<p>Fred N. Crafts, aged thirty-six, chauffeur, saved Kate B. Edmands, aged sixty-four, from being run over by a train, Hamilton, Mass., August 14, 1911. Being confused by cries of warning, Mrs. Edmands, who was slow in her movements, started to cross a track on which a passenger-train was approaching at a speed of forty-five miles an hour. Crafts, who was nearer the train and on the side of the track to which the woman was going, ran toward her and reached her just as she was about to step over the rail, off the track. The train was then within sixty-five feet of them. Crafts grabbed Mrs. Edmands around her body with one arm and grabbed one of her arms with his other hand; then he exerted all his strength and thrust her off and away from the track. The passing locomotive struck one of her arms, dislocating her elbow and breaking a bone, and also bruised her hip. The train did not stop.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
1008	<p>William R. Dyke (colored), aged forty, school-teacher and farmer, attempted to save Frances Bryant, aged four, from burning, Goodes, Va., April 17, 1913. The Bryant house, a light frame structure, caught fire. The mother of Frances, with her clothes burning, sought her children in the house; but she could not find them because of smoke. The house was burning rapidly. The woman, fatally burned, ran into the yard, where she met Dyke and told him that her children were in the house. Smoke was pouring through the doors and windows. After looking in vain for a better means of entrance, Dyke crouched down and ran through a doorway through which smoke and flames were issuing. About twenty-five feet from the door he found Frances on the floor. He picked her up and retraced his steps to the open air without suffering other than slight burns on his hands. Frances was badly burned, and she died within an hour. The roof of the house fell within a very few minutes after Dyke left it.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.</p>
1009	<p>James Frazer Read, Jr., aged twenty-five, attorney, sustained fatal injuries attempting to save Neville F. Fentress, aged nineteen, acting deputy constable, from being shot, Fort Smith, Ark., February 4, 1913. Fentress was attempting to arrest a negro for a minor offence, and the negro became greatly frightened when Fentress repeatedly punched him with a revolver. The negro knocked Fentress down and grabbed the revolver. Read ran to the negro and grasped him around the arms and body. The negro, a powerful man, shook Read off and shot him; then he turned and shot Fentress. Read died of his wound three hours later, but Fentress was not seriously injured.</p>	<p>Silver Medal to father.</p>
1010	<p>Rossa R. Rickner, aged thirty-three, carriage trimmer, sustained fatal injuries attempting to save George H. Gribbling, aged sixty-six, farmer, from being run over by a train, Mansfield, Ohio, April 13, 1914. Gribbling was driving toward a track on which a passenger-train was approaching at a speed of fifty-five miles an hour, and apparently he did not realize his danger. Rickner grasped the bridle of one of the horses when it was about twenty feet from the track and tried to stop the team, but the horses trotted steadily onward. Making frantic efforts to stop the team, Rickner was carried on to the track on which the train was. Rickner let go of the horses; but before he could reach safety, the locomotive struck the horses; and Rickner sustained injuries, which caused his death three days later. Gribbling and the horses were killed.</p>	<p>Silver Medal to father.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
1011	<p>Hazel D. Crummel, aged twenty-one, student nurse, died attempting to save Aida E. Feingold, aged twenty, from drowning, Stoncham, Mass., September 7, 1913. Miss Feingold was a patient at a sanitarium, but there were no suspicions that she was mentally unsound. Miss Crummel was her nurse. When they were taking their daily walk, Miss Feingold suddenly left Miss Crummel, ran into the waters of Quarter Mile Pond, and waded to deep water. Miss Crummel, who weighed a third less than Miss Feingold and who could not swim, waded after her. Miss Feingold turned and caught Miss Crummel around the neck. Both went beneath the surface, came up and went down again, and were drowned.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$500 to father, as needed.</p>
1012	<p>Alfred Hayes, aged eleven, school-boy, died attempting to save Herbert A. Wachter, aged ten, from drowning, Cleveland, Ohio, May 3, 1913. The boys were on a raft on Lake Erie. At a point forty feet from shore, where the water was eight feet deep, Wachter fell into the water and went beneath the surface. Hayes, who knew that Wachter could not swim, dived toward Wachter and came up beside him. He grasped Wachter and tried to swim toward shore. They became separated, and Hayes went beneath the surface and was drowned. As Hayes was sinking, a man waded out and caught Wachter with a pike-pole. Wachter was semiconscious. He was revived.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$1,000 to mother, as needed.</p>
1013	<p>W. Holmes Yeakley, aged forty-one, physician, died saving Maria W. Glasgow, aged thirty-nine, from drowning, Clare, Va., June 25, 1914. Mrs. Glasgow became distressed while attempting to swim across a pool in the Calf Pasture River, and she went beneath the surface in water over six feet deep. Yeakley, who for two months had been under treatment for blood-poisoning and had taken a heart stimulant during a month of that time, left a point of safety and went to her. She was near the surface when he reached her, and she seized one of his arms. Yeakley struggled toward shallow water. He got Mrs. Glasgow close to shallow water, and his wife and Mrs. Glasgow's daughter pulled Mrs. Glasgow to wadable water. Before they could aid Yeakley, he went beneath the surface; and when his body was recovered, he could not be revived.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$75 a month for support of widow, during her life, or until she remarries, with \$5 a month additional for her son until he reaches age of sixteen.</p>
1014	<p>Otto H. Carroll, aged thirty-five, mechanic, died attempting to save Leroy W. Lewis, aged twelve, from drowning, Metamora, Ind., May 31, 1914. Lewis, who could not swim, got into deep water about forty feet from the bank while wading in White Water River. He went beneath the surface several times and drifted with the current. In response to cries uttered by a boy with Lewis, Carroll ran one hundred feet, and fully dressed, jumped into the water, which was deep close to the bank. He swam ten feet and then went beneath the surface. He came up, struggling, and swam fifteen feet farther with effort; then he went beneath the surface and was drowned. Lewis was drowned about the same time.</p>	<p>Silver Medal to widow and \$115 to liquidate her indebtedness, and \$50 a month during her life, or until she remarries, with \$5 a month additional for her son until he reaches age of sixteen.</p>

ACTS OF HEROISM—Continued

No.	ACT	AWARD
1015	<p>Stanley C. Murphey, aged twenty-three, oiler, sustained fatal injuries attempting to save Gertrude B. and Lucile V. Hill, aged twenty-three and two, respectively, and an indeterminate number of others from an explosion, Kennedy Station, W. Va., January 21, 1913. A valve and a section of a ten-inch gas-pipe, which extended along the surface of the ground, burst and released gas under heavy pressure with a deafening roar. Experienced persons who lived near fled for safety, knowing that an explosion was likely to occur at any moment. Murphey, who was experienced with work at gas stations, was one hundred seventy-five feet from the break. Instead of fleeing with his wife, he turned out the fire in his tent and ran one hundred and twenty-five feet to the Hill tent. Just as he lifted the flap of the tent, an explosion occurred; and he was knocked to the ground with his clothes in flames. Mrs. Hill and Lucile had fled, and they and all others reached safety. Murphey sustained burns that caused his death twelve days later.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$30 a month for support of widow, during her life, or until she remarries, with \$5 a month additional for her daughter until she reaches age of sixteen; also \$500 to mother, as needed.</p>
1016	<p>Harry T. J. Jedlicka, aged twenty-seven, plumber, died attempting to save Emil Polak, aged twenty-eight, clerk, from drowning, Sayville, N. Y., July 4, 1914. Polak, who could not swim, fell from a cat-boat into the waters of Great South Bay a half a mile south of shore, where the water was deep. Jedlicka, a good swimmer, immediately jumped into the water within reach of Polak; and Polak grabbed him in such a way that he was rendered helpless. Before assistance could reach them, both went beneath the surface and were drowned.</p>	<p>Silver Medal and \$40 a month for support of widow, during her life, or until she remarries.</p>

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Wright, Curtis C.....	596		
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TITANIC MEMORIAL
GOLD MEDAL AND BRONZE TABLET
(About one-third actual size)

DISASTERS

ON ACCOUNT OF WHICH CONTRIBUTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO
FUNDS RAISED FOR THE RELIEF OF SUFFERERS

Since the establishment of the Fund to and including January 31st, 1915

AND THE AMOUNT GRANTED IN EACH CASE

No.	DISASTER	AMOUNT
1	Grover Factory Disaster. On March 20, 1905, a boiler in the factory of R. B. Grover & Co., at Brocton, Mass., exploded, wrecking the building. The debris immediately took fire, and, as a result, fifty-eight lives were lost and one hundred fifty persons injured.	\$10,000.00
2	California Earthquake Disaster. On April 18, 1906, the country along the California coast was visited by an earthquake which was followed, in San Francisco, by a conflagration, which destroyed property valued at many millions of dollars, and involved the loss of upwards of two hundred lives.	54,462.06
3	Monongah Mines Disaster. On December 6, 1907, at Monongah, W. Va., an explosion occurred in Mine No. 6 and Mine No. 8 of the Fairmont Coal Company, which resulted in the death of three hundred sixty-one employees.	35,000.00
4	Darr Mine Disaster. On December 19, 1907, at Jacobs Creek, Pa., an explosion occurred in the Darr Mine of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, which resulted in the death of two hundred thirty-eight employees.	25,000.00
5	Lick Branch Mine Disaster. On December 29, 1908, at Switchback, W. Va., an explosion occurred in the Lick Branch Mine of the Pocahontas Consolidated Collieries Company, Inc., which resulted in the death of fifty-one employees, and on January 12, 1909, another explosion occurred in the same mine, in which sixty-one lives were lost, making a total of one hundred seventeen within two weeks.	10,000.00
6	McCurtain Mine Disaster. On March 20, 1912, at McCurtain, Okla., an explosion occurred in Mine No. 2 of the San Bois Coal Company, which resulted in the death of seventy-three employees.	15,000.00
7	Jed Mine Disaster. On March 26, 1912, at Jed, W. Va., an explosion occurred in the Jed Mine of the Jed Coal & Coke Company, which resulted in the death of eighty-two employees.	10,000.00
8	Ohio and Indiana Flood Disasters. In March, 1913, the worst floods in their history visited Ohio and Indiana, causing enormous property damage and the loss of approximately three hundred lives.	10,000.00

SPECIAL PURPOSES

ON ACCOUNT OF WHICH APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE IN ACCORDANCE
WITH PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN SIXTH SECTION OF DEED OF TRUST

Since the establishment of the Fund to and including January 31st, 1915

AND THE AMOUNT SET APART IN EACH CASE

NO.	PURPOSE	AMOUNT
1	The Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., for use of Carnegie Technical Schools to be applied for the equipment and maintenance of the School of Apprentices and Journeymen, and the Margaret Morrison Carnegie School for Women.	\$100,000.00
2	The Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., for use of Carnegie Technical Schools to be applied for the equipment and maintenance of the School of Applied Industries and the Margaret Morrison Carnegie School for Women.	\$100,000.00

RECAPITULATION

MEDAL AWARDS

Gold.....	16
Silver.....	365
Bronze.....	635
	<u>1,016</u>

PECUNIARY AWARDS

To Heroes and their dependents, including pension payments	
(Pensions in force January 31st, 1915, \$76,320 per annum)	\$1,075,645.54
To Funds for relief of sufferers from disasters.....	169,462.06
To Special Purposes.....	200,000.00
Total.....	<u>\$1,445,107.60</u>

DATES ON WHICH AWARDS WERE MADE

Acts of Heroism

Numbers	Date
1 to 9.....	May 24, 1905
10 to 19.....	October 16, 1905
20 to 26.....	January 31, 1906
27 to 47.....	May 16, 1906
48 to 63.....	October 17, 1906
64 to 81.....	January 16, 1907
82 to 102.....	May 15, 1907
103 to 126.....	October 18, 1907
127 to 142.....	January 15, 1908
143 to 172.....	May 20, 1908
173 to 220.....	October 21, 1908
221 to 246.....	January 20, 1909
247 to 269.....	May 3, 1909
270 to 319.....	November 3, 1909
320 to 336.....	January 19, 1910
337 to 368.....	May 4, 1910
369 to 426.....	October 31, 1910
427 to 452.....	January 18, 1911
453 to 487.....	May 1, 1911
488 to 546.....	October 18, 1911
547 to 583.....	January 17, 1912
584 to 638.....	April 26, 1912
639 to 698.....	November 1, 1912
699 to 723.....	January 15, 1913
724 to 764.....	April 25, 1913
765 to 841.....	October 31, 1913
842 to 871.....	January 21, 1914
872 to 903.....	May 1, 1914
904 to 972.....	October 30, 1914
973 to 1016.....	January 20, 1915

Disasters

1.....	May 24, 1905
2.....	May 16, 1906
3.....	December 23, 1907
4.....	May 20, 1908
5.....	May 3, 1909
6 and 7.....	November 1, 1912
8.....	April 25, 1913

Special Purposes

1.....	May 4, 1910
2.....	January 17, 1912

STATISTICS OF CASES CONSIDERED BY THE COMMISSION SINCE THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FUND TO JANUARY 31st, 1915

Granted.....	1016
Refused.....	11929
Pending.....	1309
Total.....	<u>14254</u>

KINDRED FUNDS

Since the creation of the Carnegie Hero Fund of America, similar Funds have been established by Mr. Carnegie in Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Norway and Denmark.

METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION OF PECUNIARY AWARDS

Pecuniary awards are divided into three classes: Death Benefits, Disablement Benefits, and Betterment Benefits; and the last-named class has the following seven subdivisions: Business Establishment, Educational Expense, Health Restoration, Home Purchase, Indebtedness Liquidation, Living Expense, and Miscellaneous Aids.

Awards are paid in two ways: namely, in regular monthly installments, as pensions, continuing over an indefinite period; and in irregular installments or in one sum, according to the nature of the need, to be applied to specific purposes.

Death Benefits are paid in cases in which the rescuer loses his life as the result of his act, to the dependents of deceased rescuers who have sustained pecuniary losses by the rescuers' deaths and who are in need of assistance. Widows receiving pensions are required to certify at the close of each month whether or not they have remarried, whether or not their children are living with them and are dependent upon them, and whether or not the children have attended school regularly. The certificate has to be sworn to before a notary and attested by him. Once a year, or oftener, a Special Agent—a trained investigator in the employ of the Commission—is sent to investigate what kind of a life the widow is leading, whether she is paying her bills, what kind of care she is taking of her children, etc., etc. Dependents other than widows receiving Death Benefit awards receive them as pensions the same as widows or in stated payments for a limited period, and in some one of the Betterment Benefit forms.

Disablement Benefits are paid to rescuers who have sustained pecuniary losses as the result of injuries received in the performance of their acts and who need assistance. Beneficiaries receiving Disablement Benefits are supervised in a manner similar to those receiving Death Benefits.

Betterment Benefits are paid in cases in which no losses have been suffered as the result of the act. The object in granting this class of awards is to improve the condition in life of the beneficiary in a permanent way.

In a Business Establishment case, the beneficiary must submit a detailed scheme of the enterprise in which he proposes to engage. His scheme is carefully considered, and his statements are thoroughly substantiated either by a Special Agent or through other reliable sources; and if there seems a reasonable chance of success for his scheme, the amount of his award requested is sent him with instructions that the money must be used for the purpose requested, as outlined, and no other.

Educational Expense awards are made to enable the beneficiary to acquire a higher education, which he otherwise would not have been able to acquire; to finish a secondary school course which he had been compelled to abandon; to take a technical or trade school course; or to study the fine arts. Great care is exercised to see that a student takes up the course to which he is best fitted, and that he enters a school which is well equipped to teach the course. After the school has been decided upon, the student must file a detailed estimate of his expenses for the approaching term on a form designed for the purpose.

The estimate is carefully scrutinized, and the amount that is deemed necessary for the term is sent him. At the end of each month, on a printed form, he must render a full statement of his expenses, which is carefully examined before being approved. As often as the student's marks are made up, the school furnishes a report showing the student's standing; and if his marks are not what they should be, the student's attention is brought to his poor showing, and he is urged to do better.

In a Health Restoration case, before an amount is paid, arrangements are made to have the beneficiary examined by a specialist of standing to learn, first, precisely the beneficiary's condition; and second, what is best to do for him. If it seems likely that the beneficiary can be cured, he may go either to a sanitarium, or a hospital, for a course of treatment, or remain at home and receive attention, whichever seems the better plan. If the disease is incurable, the beneficiary is made as comfortable as possible, either in an institution or at home.

A beneficiary desiring to use his Home Purchase award is required to submit his plans in detail. He must give the size and location of the lot; the size and kind of house; the price; the terms of purchase; and the amount of the mortgage, if any, he will have to carry on the property. His plans are carefully considered to see whether they are practical and economical, and whether there is a reasonable chance of his carrying them through successfully. If his plans seem feasible, an investigation is made, generally through a banker of standing in his community, to ascertain whether the property is well located and not liable to soon depreciate in value, whether it is adapted to the needs of the beneficiary, and whether it is worth the price asked. Almost invariably bankers have been found willing to obtain and furnish the information desired and thus help to protect the interests of the beneficiary and assist the Commission, for which grateful acknowledgment is here made. If, from the report upon the property, the soundness of the beneficiary's plans is confirmed, his proposition is approved, subject to the title to the property being found to be good. When a satisfactory report on the title is furnished, the amount of the award that is needed is paid. In substance, the same plan is followed if the beneficiary wishes to purchase a farm instead of a house and lot.

In Indebtedness Liquidation cases, payments are made to lift mortgages or to settle floating indebtedness in order to relieve the beneficiary of a burden and give him a fresh start. The beneficiary is required to furnish certified itemized statements from his creditors, and to explain under what circumstances the debts were contracted and remain unpaid. Payment of an award of this class depends upon whether the amounts alleged to be due are just debts, whether the debts were incurred under proper circumstances, and whether it is to the best interest of the beneficiary at the time to liquidate them.

Living Expense awards are made to rescuers who are in need of assistance and who are old and unable to properly support themselves without help. They are usually paid as pensions.

Miscellaneous Aids covers all other forms of Betterment Benefit payments which are not sufficiently distinct in character to classify otherwise.

In no case is a beneficiary paid the amount of his award to be used for such purposes as he may choose to use it without any restrictions. In every case there must be a need for the money, and the beneficiary must submit in detail a proposition for its use which must receive approval before the money is paid.

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission

1915

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